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THE NEW WORLD TRIBES AND GENERA OF HISPINES (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: CASSIDINAE)

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Abstract.—The tribes and genera of New World hispines are revised and a key to the 98 genera is presented. The traditional division of hispines and cassidines is rejected as inadequate. The name of the subfamily is Cassidinae. The tribe Imatidiini Hincks 1952 is synonymized with Cephaloleiini Chapuis 1875 (**new synonym**). Oediopalpini Monrós and Viana 1947 is synonymized with Spilophorini Chapuis 1875 (**new synonym**). The tribes Delocrariini Hincks 1952 and Hemisphaerotini Hincks 1952 are treated since they are often confused with hispines. *Ocnosispa* Weise 1910 and *Pseudispa* Chapuis 1875 are elevated to full generic status. *Plicatopalpa* Pic is synonymized with *Uroplata* Chevrolat (**new synonym**). ***Serratispa quadricosta*, n. gen., n. sp.** from Brazil is described and placed in the tribe Sceloenoplini.

Key Words: Cassidinae, hispines, genera

Hispines (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae) are a group of approximately 3,000 species worldwide (Uhmann 1957b, 1958, 1964; Seeno and Wilcox 1982). Currently they are placed in 170 genera and 24 tribes (Seeno and Wilcox 1982). According to the present classification, there are no tribes or genera indigenous in both the Old and New Worlds.

Weise (1911) published the most recent key to the New World genera, covering the 49 genera described by that date. He (Weise 1910, 1911) also proposed the tribal classification that is still in use. There has been little change in the higher classification since then. In proposing his tribal classification Weise latinized the names proposed by Chapuis (1875) but did not attribute the names to Chapuis. Subsequent authors have attributed the tribal names to Weise (1910, 1911) but the author is Chapuis [ICZN Article 11(f) (1999)]. Uhmann (1957b, 1964) compiled the most recent catalog, containing 82 genera and 1,391 species. Seeno and Wilcox (1982) recorded 83 genera from the New World.

There have been several regional revisions of New World hispines. The most comprehensive of these are Monrós and Viana (1947) for Argentina and Staines (1996b) for Nicaragua. Other works are Blaisdell (1939), Butte (1968a, b, c, 1969), Clark (1983) and Riley (1985) on certain genera in America north of Mexico; Sanderson (1967) on the West Indies hispines; Uhmann (1930a, b, 1934, 1935c, 1937c) on Costa Rican species; Ramos (1998) on Brazilian *Oxychalepus*, and Staines (1996a) the Central American and West Indian *Cephaloleia*. Fourteen genera have been treated for the entire New World: Fischer (1935) revised *Coraliomela*, *Mecistomela*, *Alurnus*, and *Pseudocalaspidea*; Spaeth (1938) revised *Imatidium* (now divided into *Aslam-*

idium, Imatidium, Parimatidium, and *Rhodimatidium*); Staines revised *Brachycoryna* (1986), *Acritispa* (1988), *Octotoma* (1989b, 1994a), *Anisostena* (1993a, 1994b, c, d), and *Physocoryna* (1999); and Ramos (1996) revised *Clinocarispa.*

HISTORY OF HIGHER CLASSIFICATION

There is some difficulty in clearly defining hispines. While there are a combination of characters to separate them from cassidines, various intermediate genera connect the two groups. The line dividing them have been differently placed by different systematists. For example, the genus *Imatidium* Fabricius has been placed in both groups at one time or another. Weise (1910) suggested that the tribes Oediopalpini and Cephaloleiini may belong in the cassidines rather than the hispines, based on life history studies. Barber (1946) described *Cubispa* and placed it in the Hispinae; Monrós (1954) argued that it was a Eumolpinae.

While the intent of this article is to provide a workable key to the tribes and genera normally placed in the hispines, a short review of the literature on the higher classification of the Hispinae-Cassidinae is in order. Latreille (1802, 1803, 1807, 1829) proposed Hispe as part of the tribe Cassidaires in the family Cycliques. Gyllenhal (1813) proposed the group Cassideae for the genus *Cassida* Linnaeus and Hispoideae for the genus *Hispa* Linnaeus. Stephens (1829) proposed the family Hispidae. Westwood (1839) placed the group in the Cassididae in the subsection Phytophaga. Lacordaire (1845–1848) proposed the Hispides in Tribe 4. Chapuis and Candeze (1853) placed the group as the tribe Hispides in Division III. Chapuis (1875) placed the Hispinae and Cassidinae in Section IV—Cryptostomes. Jacoby (1908) followed the same system making Cryptostoma Division V. Jacoby's basic system has been followed by subsequent workers, some using family designations for the two groups and others leaving them as subfamilies. Chen (1940) created the family Cassididae with Hispinae and Cassidinae as subfamilies, but most workers have not followed this system. Crowson (1955) included the Cassidinae as part of the Hispinae. Monrós (1959) proposed the group Cassidiformes with the two subfamilies. Chen (1964) then proposed the family Hispidae with the subfamilies Anisoderinae, Hispinae, and Cassidinae. Chen (1973) also proposed the new superfamily Cassidoidea with four families:

1. Cassididae (= Cassidinae of the older system).

2. Anisoderidae consisting of the tribes Anisoderini, Cryptonychini, Eurispini, Prosopodontini, Alurnini, Pharangispini, Coelaenomenoderini, Promecothecini, Cephaloleiini, Arescini, Hysbosispini, and Gonophorini.

3. Hispidae consisting of the tribes Exothispini, Chaeridionini, Oncocephalini, Hispini, Sceloenoplini, Hispoleptini, Chalepini, and Uroplatini.

4. Callispidae consisting of the tribes Callispini, Leptispini, and Oediopalpini.

The tribes Hemisphaerotini, Spilophorini, Delocranini, and Imatidiini were not placed in a family by Chen (1973).

Suzuki (1985, 1988, 1994) considered the subfamily Cassidinae with two tribes Hispini and Cassidini. Chen et al. (1986) further refined the 1973 classification. Borowiec (1995) considered the subfamily Hispinae and proposed a tribal classification of the genera normally considered Cassidinae; one of the proposed changes was the synonymization of the Cassidinae tribe Imatidiini with the hispine tribe Cephaloleiini.

Reid (1995) looked at chrysomelid subfamilies using cladistic methods. He combined hispines and cassidines into the subfamily Hispinae before he did his analysis. This treatment avoided addressing the question of monophyly and relative rank of the taxa. Reid stated that there is not enough data available for a resolution of relationships without considerable massage of the data; his system is to be considered tentative.

Lawrence and Newton (1995) considered

hispines and cassidines as the subfamily Hispinae. Verma (1996) treated Hispinae and Cassidinae as separate subfamilies based on the male genital system. Suzuki (1996) proposed a classification of the subfamily Cassidinae with the tribes Hispini and Cassidini. Farrell (1998) treated Cassidinae and Hispinae as separate subfamilies based on DNA analysis. Hsiao and Windsor (1999) found that there was a complete separation of cassoid and hispoid groups based on DNA analysis of 48 species. This work however did not include three tribes of hispines (Arescini, Hispoleptini, and Sceloenoplini) so the results may be modified by future work.

It is obvious from the preceding summary that there is uncertainty over the rank and status of the Hispinae and Cassidinae. From a systematic point of view merely changing the rank or name of a taxon does not solve the problem of its relationship to other taxa. I agree with Schmitt (1996) that listing intermediate forms as *incertae sedis* would clearly signal unsolved problems while lumping two taxa (including the intermediate forms) would only gloss over our lack of knowledge and not remedy it.

Morphologically and biologically there is no valid reason for retaining Hispinae and Cassidinae as separate subfamilies. The presence of intermediate forms (the tribes Basiprionotini, Cephaloleiini, Delocranini, Epistictinini, Hemisphaerotini, Imatidiini, Notosacanthini, Oediopalpini, and Spilophorini) effectively bridge the subfamilies which were erected based on Palearctic, Nearctic, and a few tropical genera. The most obvious characters mentioned to separate the subfamilies is that cassidines have the margins of the pronotum and elytra expanded, the head often covered by the pronotum, and the free living larvae possessing paired caudal appendages on the last abdominal segment while hispines do not have the expanded elytral and pronotal margins and the larvae are leaf miners and lack caudal appendages. However, these characters break down and are possessed by genera placed in different subfamilies. The adult of *Notosacantha* looks like a typical cassidine but the larvae are leaf miners and have a caudal fork (Medvedev and Eroshkina 1988, Rane et al. 2000). The adult of *Oediopalpa* looks like a typical hispine but the larvae are free living and have a caudal fork (Bruch 1905). The larvae of *Delocrania* and some *Hemisphaerota* (both cassidines and not leaf miners) have the caudal fork reduced or absent (Bondar 1922). The larvae of *Imatidium* (cassidine) is waterpenny-like and lacks caudal appendages (Bondar 1940). The larvae of *Prosopodonta* (hispine) are leaf miners and have the ninth abdominal segment modified into appendage-like structures (Maulik 1931) as do the larvae of *Brontispa* (Maulik 1938). Adults of *Pseudocalaspidea* and some *Sceloenopla* (hispines) have the elytral margins expanded; *Adalurnus* and *Demotispa* (hispines) have both the elytral and pronotal margins expanded.

Workers who have proposed the merger of the two groups, with which I agree, usually call the combined subfamily the Hispinae. However, since Gyllenhal (1813) proposed both Cassidinae and Hispinae in the same publication the valid name is Cassidinae since it appeared on p. 434 while Hispinae appeared on p. 448 [ICZN Article 23.1 (1999)]. The name would still be Cassidinae if one applied the determination of the first reviser [ICZN Article 24.2 (1999)] (Chen 1940).

Chen (1940), Suzuki (1985, 1988, 1994, 1996), Reid (1995), and Lawrence and Newton (1995) combined hispines and cassidines as a subfamily but retained the division between them at the tribal level. Since hispines and cassidines are not clearly distinct at the subfamily level, merely reducing the taxonomic rank does not solve the problem. Either a third tribe would need to be erected to accomodate the intermediate forms which is not acceptable or the entire idea of hispines and cassidines as separate taxonomic units needs to be rejected. I reject the traditional cassidine-hispine division as inadequate because of the intermediate forms linking the groups and am treating them as the subfamily Cassidinae and going directly to the 42 current tribes.

TAXONOMIC TREATMENT

The tribe Chalepini was proposed for genera with 11-segmented antennae while the tribe Uroplatini was proposed for genera with 8- or less segments (Weise 1910). Since 1910 the genera *Charistena, Decatelia* (in part), *Sternostenoides*, and *Sternoplispa* with 10-segmented antennae have been placed in Chalepini. The remaining species of *Decatelia* have 9-segmented antennae. The genera *Cnetispa* and *Nonispa* have 9-segmented antennae and are placed in Uroplatini. These genera totally obscure Weise's tribal divisions, therefore I am combining the two tribes under the name Chalepini.

Bruch (1905) described all life stages of *Oediopalpa negligens* (Weise) and found the larva and pupa to be cassid-like. Weise (1910) suggested the tribe may belong in the Cassidinae based on the general biology and the larvae having a caudal fork. Monrós and Viana (1947) mentioned the different biology of the group but retained it in the Hispinae where it has remained. Borowiec (1995) did not discuss the Oediopalpini.

The cassidine tribes Delocraniini, Hemisphaerotini, and Spilophorini are often confused with hispines. In fact, Spilophorini shares the same morphological characteristics as Oediopalpini (a seta present in each pronotal angle and the prosternum projecting forward to partly cover the mouth) and the two tribes are synonymized as Spiliphorini. Delocraniini and Hemisphaerotini are included in the key for the convenience of workers.

I agree with Borowiec (1995) that the cassidine tribe Imatidiini is a synonym of the hispine tribe Cephaloleiini. Reasons not mentioned by Borowiec is that *Demotispa* (Cephaloleiini) has the same type species as *Pseudimatidium* (Imatidiini) and the described larvae of the two groups share the same morphology (see Maulik 1931 and Bondar 1940). Hsiao and Windsor (1999) based on DNA analysis found that *Imatidium, Aslamidium,* and *Rhodimatidium* formed a distinct group with *Cephaloleia.* The genera *Imatidium, Parimatidium, Aslamidium, Rhodimatidium, Calliaspis, Stilpnaspis, Pseudostilpnaspis,* and *Spaethaspis* are included in this paper.

The genus *Cubispa* is an anomaly. Some characters are hispine-like but an equal number are eumolpine-like. The genus needs extensive study to determine its proper placement but it is not a hispine due to the absence of setae in any of the pronotal angles, the structure of the mouthparts, the lack of bifid tarsal setae, and lack of a pars stridens (Staines 2000). R. W. Flowers also considers *Cubispa* to be an eumolpine (personal. communication.).

Seeno and Wilcox (1982) list the genus *Cladophora* Dejean 1837: 390 as *incertae sedis.* Dejean (1837) listed this name and included the species *flabellata* Dejean. Neither name had a description associated with it, so they do not fulfill the requirements of Article 12.1 (ICZN 1999) and are *nomina nuda.*

Description.—*Head:* Opisthognathous, prominent, visible from above, at least to behind eyes; frons prominent, exposed or rarely retracted; antenna not retractable, closely inserted between eyes. *Pronotum:* Narrower than elytra; more or less quadrangular or trapezoidal, with definite anterior angle which may have small tubercle. *Scutellum:* Always visible. *Elytra:* Without lateral expansions or with reduced and discontinuous expansions; margins usually denticulate or with spines. *Larvae:* Either leafminers or free living; eight pairs of abdominal spiracles well developed and dorsally placed; eighth abdominal segment terminal, with free hind margin.

Ecologically, New World hispines fall into three feeding groups: external feeders; sheath, appressed or rolled-leaf feeders; and leaf miners. In the Old World some species have been reported as stem borers in her-

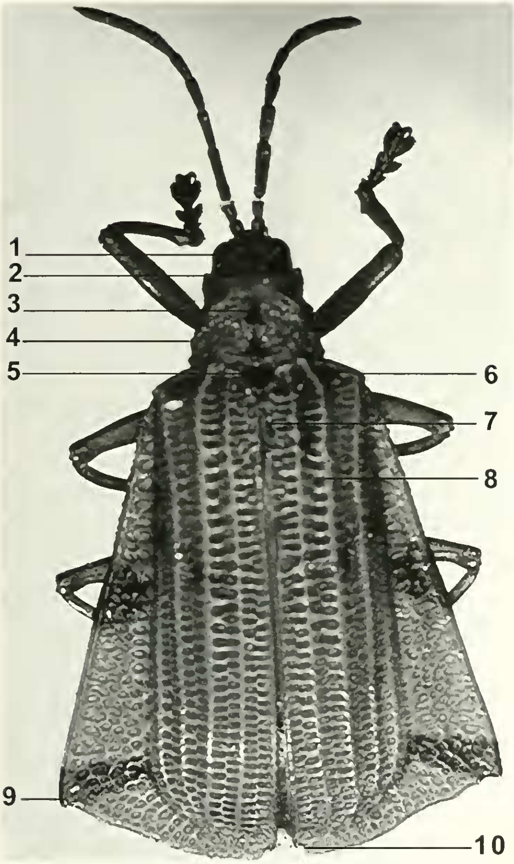


Fig. 1. Dorsal morphology of Hispinae. 1 = vertex of head; 2 = anterior angle of pronotum; 3 = pronotal disc; 4 = lateral margin of pronotum; 5 = scutellum; 6 = humerus; 7 = scutellar puncture row; 8 = elytral costa; 9 = exterior apical angle of elytron; 10 = sutural angle of elytron.

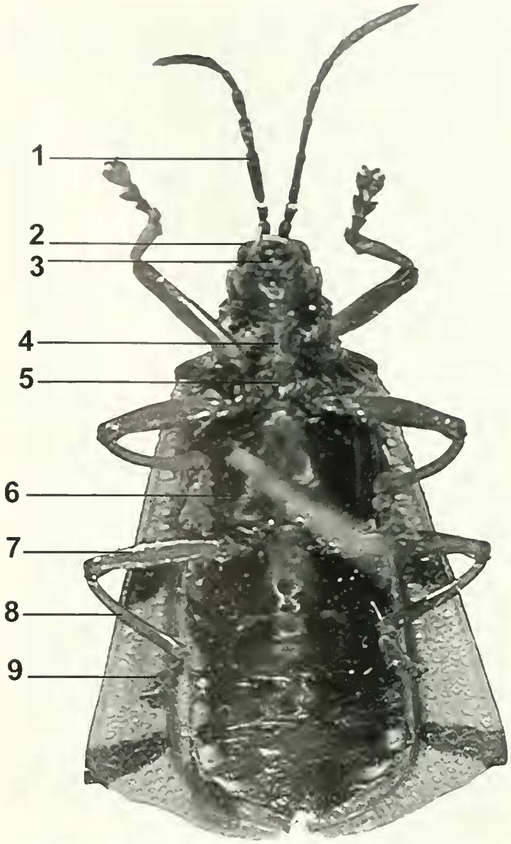


Fig. 2. Ventral morphology of Hispinae. 1 = antenna; 2 = eye; 3 = oral cavity; 4 = prosternum; 5 = mesosternum; 6 = metasternum; 7 = femur; 8 = tibia; 9 = tarsus.

baceous or semi-ligneous plants, but this has not been reported from the New World. The biology of few species has been studied; most species are not associated with a host plant or plant family.

ADULT MORPHOLOGY

From the literature on hispines, there is no uniform nomenclature for the various body parts. In order to aid in the use of this key, the following terms are defined as they are used throughout the manuscript. They are shown on Figs. 1 and 2.

Occiput: Region surrounding occipital and postoccipital sutures and in live adults mostly covered by pronotum.

Vertex: Separated from occiput by occipital suture, occupies post-ocular region.

Eye: Elongate, following dorso-ventral axis, slightly prominent, multifaceted, slightly kidney-shaped.

Frons: Upper anterior portion of head capsule between front and clypeus.

Clypeus: Quadrangular, elongate, united to labrum.

Labrum: Triangular, united to clypeus and oral orifice.

Oral orifice: Subelliptical cavity which occupies middle part of head.

Antenna: 3- to 11-segments, inserted in antennal pit in front of eyes.

Pronotum: Occupies all of dorsal part of prothorax, laterally margined. In anterior angles or posterior angles sometimes a small tubercle with a seta.

Scutellum: Sclerotized portion of mesonotum, visible between elytral bases. More or less triangular or quadrate.

Elytron: Strongly sclerotized mesothoracic wings, remaining open during flight. When closed, they cover to last abdominal segment. Elongate and quadrangular form and flat surface, convex at sides. Sculptured with large punctures usually in regular rows; some species carinate. Most species with costae. Sutural margin somewhat raised; lateral and apical margins dentate or not.

Prosternum: Contains two anterior coxal cavities.

Mesosternum: Narrow between middle coxae, separated from metasternum by a transverse suture. Forms anterior part of middle coxal cavities.

Metasternum: Large, with median longitudinal suture. Forms posterior border of hind coxal cavities.

Episternum: Anterior and larger lateral thoracic sclerite between sternum and notum.

Parapleura: Lateral sclerite between dorsal and sternal parts of thorax.

Coxa: Located in coxal cavity, spherical.

Trochanter: Small, united to base of femur.

Femur: Largest part of leg; more or less cylindrical, united at base to trochanter and at apex to tibia.

Tibia: Variable in length; joins femur and tarsus.

Tarsus: Each with five tarsomeres, penultimate degenerated. Last tarsomere with claws. Basal tarsomere small, triangular; second bilobed, larger than first; third larger than second, with two pronounced lobes; last tarsomere more or less conical, with one or two curved claws at distal end; segments 1 to 3 flattened, with dense pubescence on lower surface.

Abdomen: With five visible sternites; sternites 1 and 2 mores strongly united that others.

KEY TO NEW WORLD TRIBES

1\. Elytron without costae or costae are vestigial; rows of punctures little impressed; antenna 10- or 11-segmented 2

– Elytron costate; rows of punctures strongly impressed; antenna 3- to 11-segmented . . 9

2(1). Pronotum without seta in any angle (or along anterior margin) (Fig. 3) 3

– Pronotum with seta present in 2 or 4 angles (or along anterior margin) 4

3(2). Pronotum with prominent, anteriorly projected lobes, rounded in front . . Delocraniini

– Pronotum without prominent, anteriorly projected lobes . . . . Hybosispini

4(3). Pronotum with a tuft of setae present in each angle; very large (more than 25 mm.) species; elytral punctures random or with only vestiges of order . . . . Alurnini

– Pronotum with a single seta present in 2 or 4 angles (or along anterior margin); elytral punctures more or less in rows; smaller species (less than 20 mm.) 5

5(4). Anterior margin of prosternum expanded forward, partially covering mouth (Fig. 5); pronotum with a seta present in all four angles . . . . Spilophorini

– Anterior margin of prosternum not expanded forward; pronotum with a seta present in each anterior or posterior angle (or along anterior margin) 6

6(5). Pronotum with a seta present in each posterior angle . . . . Prosopodontini

– Pronotum with a seta present in each anterior angle (or along anterior margin) . . 7

7(6). Antennae not separated by a longitudinal keel; pro- and mesocoxae very large . . . . Arescini

– Antennae separated by a longitudinal keel; coxae normal 8

8(7). Mesosternum deeply emarginate, emargination deepened for reception of prosternal process . . . . Hemisphaerotini

– Mesosternum not deeply emarginate . . . . Cephaloleiini

9(1). Antenna thickened at apex . . . . . . Chalepini

– Antenna not thickened at apex 10

10(9). Apical 4 antennal segments different from others (either longer or shorter, thinner or thicker, more pubescent, different in color); clypeus clearly visible . . . . Sceloenoplini

– Apical 4 antennal segments similar to others; clypeus obscure . . . . Hispoleptini

TRIBE SPILOPHORINI CHAPUIS 1875: 364

Amplipalpini Weise 1910: 69.
Oediopalpini Monrós and Viana 1947: 140. **New synonymy.**

Type genus.—*Spilophora* Boheman.

Description.—*Head:* Second and third palpomeres of maxillary and labial palps enlarged, longer and wider than others; clypeus transverse, with upper margin curved, emarginate, overlapping antennal base; antenna 11-segmented. *Pronotum:* Pit containing a seta present in each angle, posterior setae on cones, anterior ones on disc or edge of lateral margin. *Elytron:* With 10 regular rows of shallow punctures; scutellar row absent; intervals not costate. *Venter:* Prosternum with front margin elongate, transverse, raised, partially concealing mouth; abdomen with suture between sterna 1 and 2 obsolete in middle. *Legs:* Apical tarsomere triangular, flattened before claws; claws short.

KEY TO GENERA

1. Elytra (at base) much wider than base of pronotum, rounded (Figs. 5, 7) 2
– Elytra (at base) not much wider than base of pronotum, parallel-sided (Fig. 6) . . . *Oediopalpa*
2. Antennomere III longer than IV and V combined, III–VI with internal angle with an acute spine . . . . *Spilophora*
– Antennomere III shorter than IV and V combined, III–VI internal angle without acute spine . . . . *Calyptocephala*

Calyptocephala Chevrolat (Fig. 5)

Calyptocephala Chevrolat 1837: 391. Type species: *Cassida nigricornis* Germar (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Rounded, visible dorsally; front subconvex; labrum large, slightly wider than long, apical margin truncate, with medial longitudinal carina; maxillary palp with apical palpomere oblong, longer than preceding; eye oval, slightly convex. *Antenna:* Filiform; ½ length of body; 11-segmented; antennomere I oblong, obconic; II thinner and shorter than I; III 2× as long as II; remainder gradually decreasing in length. *Pronotum:* 2× as wide as long, at base narrower than base of elytra, convex; anterior margin slightly emarginate, angles of emargination obtuse; anterior angle rounded, with a seta in each angle; lateral margin curved, convergent anteriorly; posterior margin almost straight. *Scutellum:* Elliptical. *Elytron:* Subtriangular or suboval, wide basally, narrowed and rounded apically, convex; humerus prominent, subacute. *Venter:* Prosternum with apex notched, narrowed between coxae, dilated apically, truncate basally. *Legs:* Tibiae rounded, notched on apical ⅓, exterior margin subangulate; tarsi wide, tarsomere 1 narrower than rest, 4 little longer than lobes of 3; claws simple, diVericate.

Host plants.—*Arecastrum, Astrocaryum, Chamaedorea, Elaeis* (Arecaceae); *Dioscorea* (Dioscoreaceae); *Chusquea* (Poaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—11. Key to species: Wagener (1881) covered 6 species.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

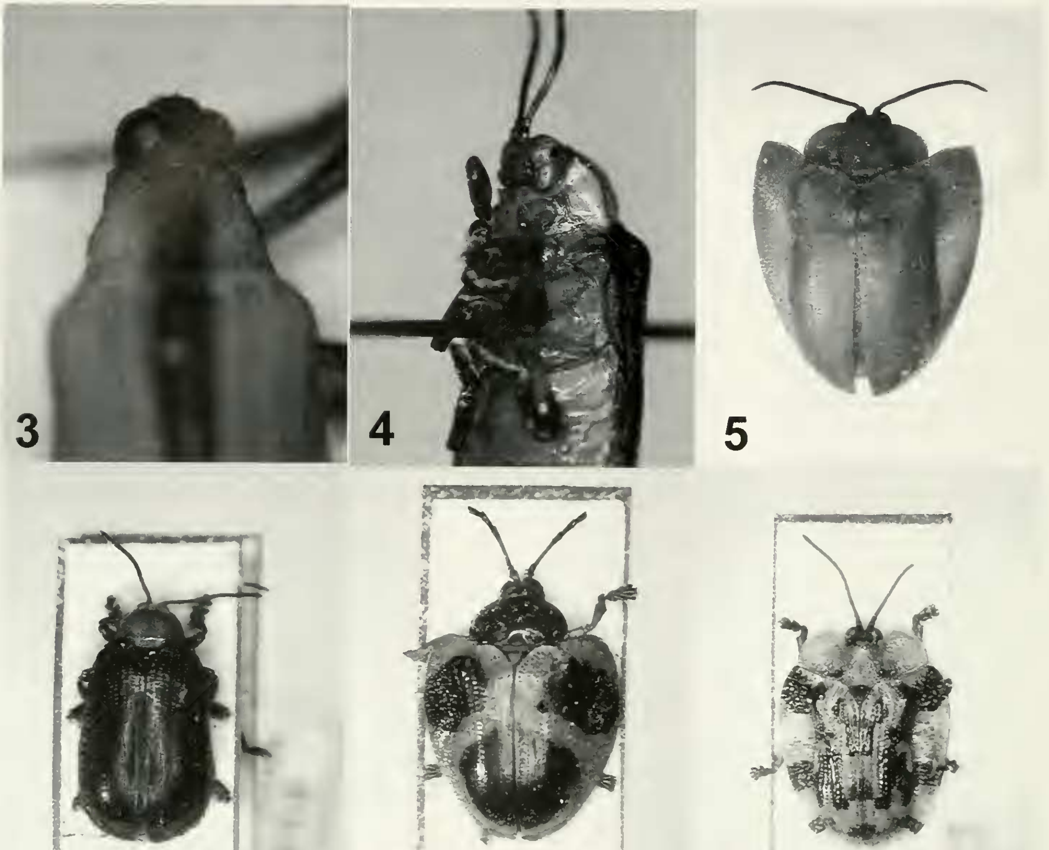
Oediopalpa Baly (Figs. 4, 6)

Oediopalpa Baly 1858: 16. Type species: *Hispa cyanipennis* Fabricius (designated by Monrós and Viana 1947).

Amplipala Harold 1875: 185 [invalid replacement name for *Oediopalpa*].

Charispa Baly 1875: 73 [invalid replacement name for *Oediopalpa*].

Description.—Body more or less elongate, moderately convex. *Head:* Small; vertex flat or weakly depressed; eye oblong to oval, finely faceted; mouth small, exposed area covered by palps; mandible dentate. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; thick; antennomere III longest. *Pronotum:* Transverse, apex narrowed; regularly convex, may be impressed in each angle; sometimes with lateral impressions; disc with deep punctures. *Scutellum:* Quadrangular or pentagonal; rounded at apex. *Elytron:* Little wider than pronotum; slightly constricted behind pron-



Figs. 3–11. 3, Setae in anterior angle of pronotum. 4, *Oediopalpa* sp., prosternum. 5–11, Dorsal habitus. 5, *Calyptocephala nigricornis* (Germar). 6, *Oediopalpa cyanipennis* (Fab.). 7, *Spilophora trigemina* (Guérin). 8, *Aslamidium* (s. str.) *caprense* (Herbst). 9, *Aslamidium* (*Neoaslamidium*) *strandi* (Uhmann). 10, *Callasapis cinnabarina* Boheman. 11, *Cephaloleia nitida* Uhmann.

otum, then subparallel; apex conjointly rounded; lateral and apical margins finely serrate or smooth. *Legs:* Short, thick, femora widest, inner margin serrate or not. *Venter:* Prosternum almost flat (Fig. 4). Some species orange or reddish-yellow brown; others may be metallic dark blue, green to black.

Host plants.—*Arundo, Bambusa, Oryza, Panicum, Poa, Saccharum, Zea* (Poaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—37. Key to species: Weise (1910) covered twenty species; Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Spilophora Boheman
(Fig. 7)

Spilophora Boheman 1850: 107. Type species: *Calyptocephala trigemina* Guérin-Méneville (designated by Monrós and Viana 1947).

Description.—*Head:* Rounded, visible dorsally; front concave; labrum large, quadrate, apical margin triangularly emarginate, convex, subcarinate medially; maxillary palp with palpomere 4 oblong, subtruncate at apex; eye oval, convex. *Antenna:* ½ length of body, filiform, 11-segmented; antennomere I short, thick, obconic; II shorter and narrower than I; III very long, narrow, as long as IV to VI combined; III–VI with internal angle with an acute spine; VII–XI cylindrical, shorter and narrower than preceding. *Pronotum:* Transverse, at widest ½ width of elytra, convex; anterior margin regularly rounded or slightly sinuate in middle; anterior angle obsolete; posterior angle rectangular; posterior margin sinuate. *Scutellum:* Triangular. *Elytron:* Convex; humerus rounded; lateral margin slightly dilated. *Venter:* Prosternum sinuate in middle, slightly narrowed between coxae, flat, base dilated, subtruncate. *Legs:* Short, robust; femora fusiform; tibiae straight, sometimes subarcuate basally, obliquely truncate apically; tarsi robust, dilated, tarsomere 1 nearly as wide as others, 4 dilated from base to apex, slightly exceeding lobes of 3; claws simple, divaricate.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—16. Key to species: Wagener (1881) covered 7 species.

Range.—Colombia to Ecuador and Peru.

TRIBE CEPHALOLEIINI CHAPUIS 1875: 277

Callispites Chapuis 1875: 269.
Himatidiites Chapuis 1875: 361 (in part).
Himatidiitae Spaeth 1929: 113.
Imatidiini Hincks 1952: 328. **New synonym.**

Type genus.—*Cephaloleia* Chevrolat.

Description.—Body shape approximately parallel or slightly narrowed behind or oval; explanate margin of pronotum and elytra narrow to moderately broad. *Head:* Suture present at union of oral cavity and antennal bases; without frontal plate; clypeus very short; labrum without carina; neck very short, ledge-shaped. *Antenna:* 10- or 11-segmented. *Pronotum:* Wide; a seta present in anterior angle or along anterior margin. *Elytron:* Noncostate; puncture rows shallow. *Venter:* Metepisternum fused with metepimeron.

KEY TO GENERA

1. Antenna 10-segmented . . . . *Calliaspis*
– Antenna 11-segmented 2
2(1). Mouthparts projecting forward and visible from above; labrum large, joining head at an oblique angle; anterior margin of pronotum crenate in middle 3
– Mouthparts not projecting forward; anterior margin of pronotum not crenate . . . 4
3(2). Antennomere II longest; elytral margins smooth . . . . *Homalispa* (*Xanthispa*)
– Antennomere III longest; elytral margins serrate . . . . *Homalispa* (*Homalispa*)
4(2). Elytron rounded, broadly oval or widened apically 5
– Elytron parallel-sided 14
5(4). Antenna pectinate or with antennomeres modified 6
– Antenna filiform 7
6(5). Male antenna pectinate on antennomeres IV to X; female antenna with projections on antennomeres IV to X; pronotum without transverse sulcus . . . . . . *Octocladiscus*
– Antennomeres I to X of both sexes with

projection; pronotum with transverse sulcus .... *Cladispa*

7(5). Interantennal carina distinct 8

– Interantennal carina not distinct 10

8(7). Antennomere I longer and thicker than II; pronotum with notch external to setiferous tubercle on anterior emargination; tibiae obliquely and abruptly emarginate appearing pointed externally 9

– Antennomeres I to II subequal in length; anterior margin of pronotum without notches; tibiae not pointed externally .... *Demotispa*

9(8). Body elongate, parallel-sided; pronotum rectangular; elytra slightly to moderately wider than pronotum; prosternal process with deep groove along sides .... *Asladmidium* (*Neoaslamidium*)

– Body broad, sides rounded; pronotum almost semicircular; elytra much wider than pronotum; prosternal process with several shallow, short grooves at apex .... *Aslamidium* (s. str.)

10(7). Posterior part of elytral margin serrate; posterior angle of pronotum sharp and projecting behind; elytra finely dentate externally toward apex; metepisternum separated from metasternum by a distinct suture .... *Parimatidium*

– Posterior part of elytral margin smooth; posterior angle of pronotum not as above; elytra not dentate; metepisternum more or less fused posteriorly with metasternum 11

11(10). Antennomeres I and II globular .... *Pseudostilpnaspis*

– Antennomeres I and II elongate 12

12(11). Antennomere I subequal in length to II .... *Imatidium*

– Antennomere I ½ the length of II 13

13(12). Pronotum with sides almost parallel .... *Spaethaspis*

– Pronotum with sides convergent from base to apex .... *Stilpnaspis*

14(4). Elytra at base slightly wider than pronotum 15

– Elytra at base much wider than pronotum 16

15(14). Elytra widens apically .... *Euxema*

– Elytra parallel-sided .... *Stenispa*

16(14). Pronotum longer than wide; base of elytron with carina to humerus; last three abdominal sterna hirsute .... *Solenispa*

– Pronotum as wide or wider than long; base of elytron without carina; last three abdominal sterna not hirsute 17

17(16). Pygidium for most part visible from above; maxillary palp with palpomeres 2 and 3 smaller than 1 .... *Cephaloleia*

– Pygidium not visible from above; maxillary palp with palpomere 3 longer than 1 and 2 combined .... *Melanispa*

Aslamidium Borowiec
(Fig. 8)

Aslamidium Borowiec 1984: 412. Replacement name for *Imatidium:* Aslam (1965: 689) a misapplication of *Imatidium* Fabricius 1801. Type species: *Cassida capense* Herbst (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Frons concave posteriorly; eye projecting; interocular space equal to maximum width of an eye; antenna inserted equidistant between eyes and interantennal carina; interantennal carina sharp and united to a transverse carina which encloses oral cavity behind and around labrum; labrum very short and transverse; maxillary palp with palpomere 4 thicker and slightly longer than 3. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, narrowed apically; antennomere I thicker and longer than II; III at least 2× length of II; IV to X decreasing in length; XI laterally compressed and longer than X. *Pronotum:* Small notch on external side of setiferous tubercle within apical emargination; deeply impressed on either side at base; sparsely punctate; lateral margin convergent from base to apex, recurved; anterior angle rounded. *Scutellum:* Broadly triangular. *Elytron:* Lateral margin laminate, lamina reticulate; lateral and apical margin smooth; slightly indented behind humerus; with 10 rows of moderately impressed punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Metepisternum fused posteriorly with metasternum; hypomera beside anterior coxal cavities with transverse impression; 4 visible abdominal sterna. *Legs:* Tibia obliquely and abruptly emarginate, appearing pointed externally.

Host plants.—*Calathea* (Marantaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—9. Key to species: Group 3 in Spaeth (1938).

Range.—Guatemala to Ecuador.

Aslamidium (*Neoaslamidium* Borowiec) (Fig. 9)

Aslamidium (*Neoaslamidium*) Borowiec 1998: 371. Type species: *Imatidium formosum* Spaeth (by original designation).

Description.—As in *Aslamidium* except: Body elongate, parallel-sided. *Pronotum:* Rectangular. *Elytron:* Slightly to moderately wider than pronotum; lateral margin impunctate; lateral and apical margins narrow, in widest part narrower than ½ width of elytral disc. *Venter:* Prosternal process with deep groove along margins.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—3.

Range.—Costa Rica to Ecuador.

Calliaspis Dejean (Fig. 10)

Calliaspis Dejean 1837: 391. Type species: *Cassida rubra* Olivier (by monotypy).

Calliapis Boheman 1850: 81 (*lapsus calami*).

Cyanaspis Weise 1904: 433. Type species: *Cyanaspis testaceicornis* Weise (by monotypy). Spaeth 1905 (synonymy).

Description.—Convex; rounded. *Head:* Deeply inserted into pronotum; depressed between eyes; medial sulcus present. *Antenna:* 10-segmented; antennomeres VII to X hirsute; I to VI glabrous. *Pronotum:* At base nearly as wide as base of elytra; sparsely punctate; lateral margin strongly curved and convergent toward apex. *Scutellum:* Broadly triangular. *Elytron:* Lateral margin laminate, recurved; indented behind humerus; apex conjointly rounded; lateral and apical margins smooth; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; interspaces wide. *Venter:* 4 visible abdominal sterna; sternite 4 with medial notch on apical margin; metasternum punctate laterally, smooth in middle.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—18. Key to species: Wagener (1881) covered 10 species.

Range.—French Guyana to Peru.

Cephaloleia Chevrolat (Fig. 11)

Cephaloleia Chevrolat 1837: 30. Type species: *Hispa nigricornis* Fabricius (designated by Staines 1991).

Cephalolia Blanchard 1845: 162 *nec* Weise 1910 (*lapsus calami*).

Uhmannispa Monrós and Viana 1947: 172. Type species: *Uhmannispa maculata* Monrós and Viana (by monotypy); Uhmann 1957b (synonymy).

Description.—Body elongate, rather parallel (rarely oval); flat or moderately convex. *Head:* Small; eye finely faceted, slightly prominent. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, as long as head and pronotum combined, filiform; antennomere I thicker and longer than II; slightly thickened at apex. *Pronotum:* Quadrangular, usually wider than long, frequently widest behind anterior angle; weakly convex; lateral margin gradually converge toward base. *Scutellum:* Short; pentagonal or elongate triangle. *Elytron:* Varying in form and contour; lateral margin widened behind humerus or humerus insignificant; one segment of pygidium exposed; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row.

Host plants.—*Alpinia, Renealmia* (Zingiberaceae); *Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae); *Calathea, Ischnosiphon, Maranta* (Marantaceae); *Cyclanthus* (Cyclanthaceae); *Costus* (Costaceae); *Cocos, Diplothemium, Elaeis, Geonoma* (Arecaceae); *Cordyline* (Agavaceae); *Panicum, Pharus, Saccharum* (Poaceae); *Canna* (Cannaceae); *Musa* (Musaceae); *Ananas* (Bromeliaceae); Cyperaceae (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—202 ±. Key to species: Uhmann (1936b) covered 29 species in his collection; Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina; Staines (1996a), Central America and the West Indies.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Cladispa Baly

Cladispa Baly 1858: 22. Type species: *Cladispa quadrimaculata* Baly (by monotypy).

Description.—Body broadly oval; flattened. *Head:* Short; vertex punctate; frons vertical; eye oval; maxillary palp with palpomere 2 almost as long as other three combined; clypeus with margin evenly arcuate. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, ½ body length; antennomeres II to V wider than I; each antennomere with pointed, oblique angle on inner apical margin; antennomere I thicker than II or III, cylindrical; II and III compressed laterally; apical 6 antennomeres slender and short, gradually decreasing in thickness. *Pronotum:* At midline wider than long, convex; disc impunctate; lateral margin parallel for basal ¾s, then sharply convergent, punctate, and margined laterally; basal margin bisinuate; basal impression present, defined by a transverse sulcus; anterior margin slightly emarginate. *Scutellum:* Short, almost pentagonal; impunctate. *Elytron:* Slightly wider than pronotum; with 10 rows of shallow punctures; margined laterally. *Venter:* Smooth; with 4 visible abdominal sterna. *Legs:* Tibiae emarginate on outer surface, concave enough to cover tarsi; tarsomere 4 not projecting beyond lobes of 3.

Host plant.—*Cyrtopodium* (Orchidaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—1.

Range.—Brazil.

Demotispa Baly
(Fig. 12)

Demotispa Baly 1858: 65. Type species: *Demotispa pallida* Baly (designated by Monrós and Viana 1947).

Xenispa Baly 1858: 63. Type species: *Xenispa pulchella* Baly (by monotypy); Weise 1910 (synonmy).

Demothispa Gemminger and Harold 1876: 3599 (*lapsus calami*).

Pseudimatidium Aslam 1965: 691. Type species: *Demotispa pallida* Baly (by original designation); Borowiec 2000 (synonymy).

Description.—Body elonagte to elongate-oval, flattened. *Head:* Small; frons vertical; antennal base with keel or may be broadly separated; interantennal carina distinct; eye slightly protruding; maxillary palp with palpomeres 2 to 4 subequal in length. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, long, filiform; antennomeres I–II short, subglobular; III longest, IV to XI subequal in length. *Pronotum:* Slightly narrower than base of elytra, transverse; lateral margin curved, narrowly laminate. *Scutellum:* Pentagonal, cuspidate behind. *Elytron:* Oblong-oval, wider than pronotum, convex, indented behind humerus; lateral margin often expanded, smooth; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Prosternum narrow; mesosternum transverse; 4 visible abdominal sterna. *Legs:* Short; claws divaricate.

Host plants.—Unknown.

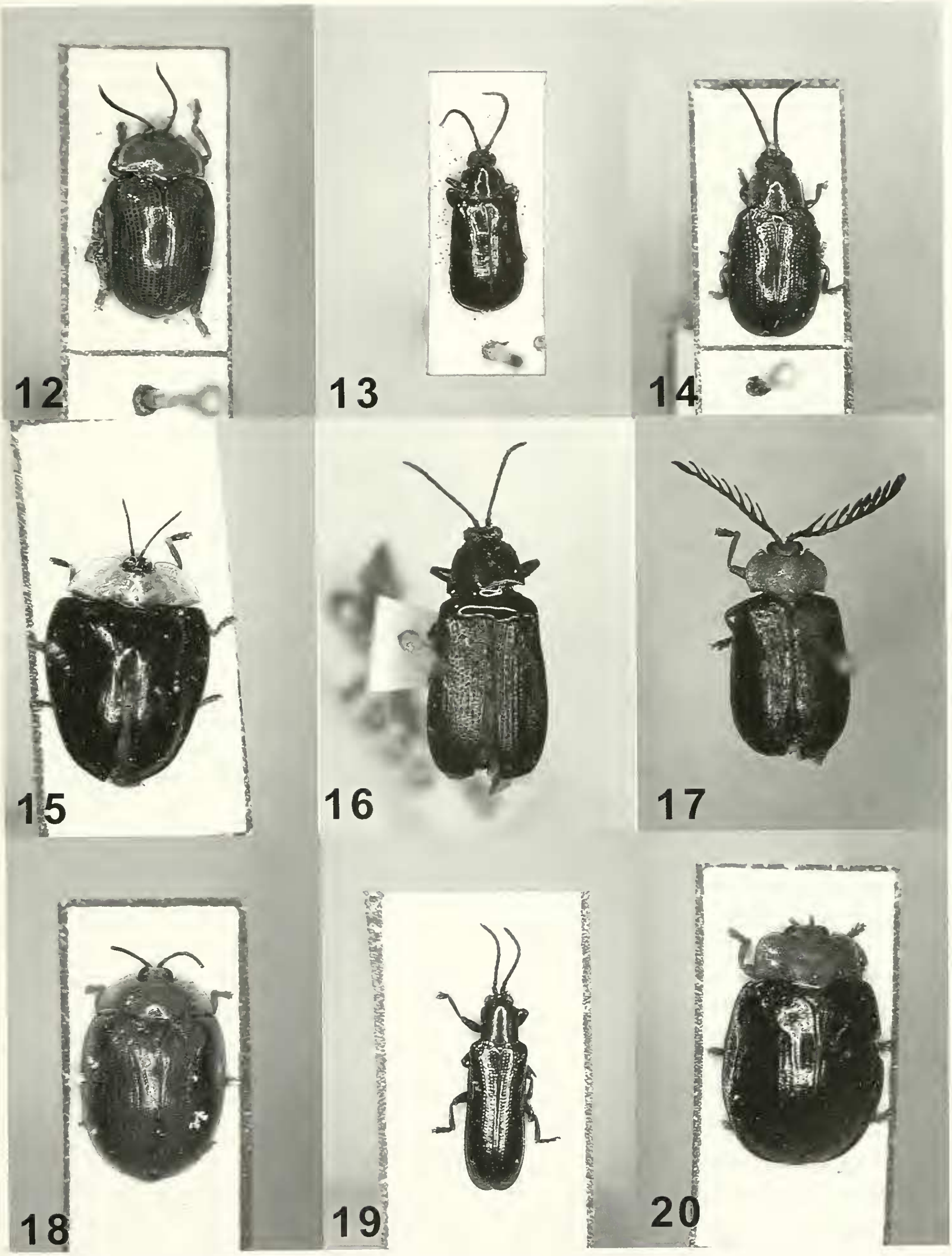
Described species.—48. Key to species: Uhmann (1937a, 1948) covered 23 species; Sanderson (1967), West Indies; group 4 in Spaeth (1938).

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Euxema Baly
(Fig. 13)

Euxema Baly 1885: 3. Type species: *Euxema insignis* Baly (by monotypy).

Description.—Body attenuate, moderately convex, gradually widening behind. *Head:* Medial sulcus absent; vertex impunctate. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, filiform, barely ½ body length; antennomere I thicker than others; II short; III longest, 3× length of II; IV to XI uniform in width and length. *Pronotum:* Transverse, slightly narrowed behind, highly convex; apical margin prolonged into lobe which projects over head; margined laterally; basal impression present; lateral impression present in posterior angle; impunctate except for impressions which have large, dense punctures. *Scutellum:* Pentagonal. *Elytron:* Convex; margined laterally; lateral margin smooth;



Figs. 12–20. Dorsal habitus. 12, *Demotispa pallida* Baly. 13, *Euxema insignis* Baly. 14, *Homalispa* sp. 15, *Imatidium thoracicum* (F.). 16, *Melanispa truncata* Baly. 17, *Octocladiscus fasciatus* (Guérin). 18, *Parimatidium rubrum* (Boheman). 19, *Solenispa leptomorpha* (Baly). 20, *Spaethaspis peruviana* Borowiec.

apical margin finely dentate; with 10 rows of lightly impressed punctures.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—2.

Range.—Panama to Venezuela.

Homalispa Baly (Fig. 14)

Homalispa Baly 1858: 33. Type species: *Homalispa batesii* Baly (by original designation).

Description.—Body oval or oblong-oval, rather flat. *Head:* Small; eye elongate; frons depressed, obliquely directed forward; labrum large, visible from above; mandible long, bidentate; labium large, almost as long as wide; clypeus short, with one narrow cross striation which is ledge-shaped and bent upwards; mouthparts projecting forward. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, thin, filiform, inserted in a frontal depression, not separated by a keel; antennomere III not longest. *Pronotum:* Transverse; lateral margin convergent apically; anterior margin angularly pointed; narrower than elytra. *Scutellum:* Pentagonal, cuspidate behind. *Elytron:* Wider than pronotum, indented behind humerus; humerus impunctate; lateral and apical margins smooth; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row.

Host plants.—*Lasiacis, Olyra* (Poaceae); *Scleria* (Cyperaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—26.

Range.—Nicaragua to Argentina.

Homalispa (*Xanthispa* Baly)

Homalispa (*Xanthispa*) Baly 1858: 31. Type species: *Cephaloleia cimicoides* Guérin-Méneville (by monotypy).

Description.—As in *Homalispa* except: Antennomere III longest; lateral and apical margins of elytra serrate.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Brazil.

Imatidium Fabricius (Fig. 15)

Imatidium Fabricius 1801: 345. Type species: *Imatidium thoracicum* Fabricius (designated by Latreille 1810).

Himatidium Latreille 1804: 131 [unjustified emendation].

Himatidella Aslam 1965: 690. Type species: *Imatidium thoracicum* Fabricius (by original designation); Borowiec 1984 (synonymy).

Description.—*Head:* Posterior half of frons flattened; eye not projecting; interocular width less than width of an eye; distance between antenna not less than 2× distance between antenna and an eye; interantennal carina not raised, transverse carina behind labrum absent; labrum distinct. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, not thickened apically; antennomere I equal in length to II; II more than ½ length of III; IV to X decreasing in length; XI not laterally compressed and shorter than X; IV to XI setose. *Pronotum:* Without notch external to anterior setae; sparsely punctate; no depressions present; lateral margin convergent from base to apex. *Scutellum:* Broadly triangular. *Elytron:* Lateral and apical margins laminate; slightly indented behind humerus; with 10 rows of moderately impressed punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Hypomera with transverse impression beside anterior coxal cavity; 4 visible abdominal sterna. *Legs:* Tibiae not pointed externally though excavated subapically.

Host plants.—*Areca, Astrocaryum, Arecastrum, Bactris, Cocos, Desmoncus, Elaeis, Geonoma, Licuala, Livistona, Phoenix, Pritchardia* (Arecaceae); *Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—14. Key to species: Group 2 in Spaeth (1938).

Range.—Mexico to Peru.

Melanispa Baly (Fig. 16)

Melanispa Baly 1858: 30. Type species: *Melanispa truncata* Baly (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Moderately slender, flat; triangular depression present on vertex; punctate between eyes; palpomere 3 of labial palp clavate, longer and wider than preceding. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, slender, filiform, ½ length of body; antennomere I thickened; III longest; I to V shiny, others dull. *Pronotum:* Transverse, slightly narrower than elytra; disc depressed; sparsely punctate; lateral margin convergent from base to apex; margined laterally; basal margin bisinuate. *Scutellum:* Large, triangular. *Elytron:* Lateral and apical margins smooth; humerus not produced; parallel-sided; truncate at apex; pygidium not exposed; with 10 rows of lightly impressed punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Pro-, meso-, and metasterna smooth medially, punctate laterally; with 5 visible abdominal sterna.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Guadeloupe.

Octocladiscus Thomson
(Fig. 17)

Octocladiscus Thomson 1856: 480. Replacement name for *Cladophora* Guérin-Méneville 1844: 284 [name preoccupied by *Cladophora* Guérin-Méneville (Coleoptea: Lycidae)]. Type species: *Cladophora fasciatus* Guérin-Méneville (by monotypy).

Description.—Body broadly oval, flattened. *Head:* Vertex punctate; eye finely faceted. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, ½ length of body; antennomeres II and III short, following antennomeres longer; male pectinate from antennomeres IV to X; female filiform, with projection on antennomeres IV to X. *Pronotum:* At midline 2× as wide as long; lateral marign strongly rounded, narrowing anteriorly; disc impunctate; large shallow punctures present laterally and basally. *Scutellum:* Elongate triangle. *Elytron:* Oblong-oval, wider than pronotum; margined laterally; pygidium visible from above; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* 5 visible abdominal sterna.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—French Guyana.

Parimatidium Spaeth
(Fig. 18)

Parimatidium Spaeth 1938: 307. Type species: *Imatidium rubrum* Boheman (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Posterior frons flattened and anterior part depressed; interocular space less than the width of an eye; eye large; interantennal carina and transverse carina behind labrum absent; labrum distinct; maxillary palp with palpomere 4 longer than 3. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, not thickened apically; antennomere III longer than II; XI longer than X. *Pronotum:* Emargination on anterior margin shallow, without notch external to anterior seta; lateral margin strongly convergent from base to apex; lateral impressions absent; posterior angle sharp and acute. *Scutellum:* Broadly triangular. *Elytron:* Lateral margin laminate, dentate externally toward apex, slightly indented behind humerus; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Metepisternum distinct posteriorly; hypomera with transverse impression external to anterior coxal cavities. *Legs:* Tibiae not pointed externally, excavated subapically.

Host plant.—*Elaeis* (Arecaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—5. Key to species: Spaeth (1938) treated as a subgenus of *Imatidium.*

Range.—Venezuela to Paraguay.

Pseudostilpnaspis Boroweic

Pseudostilpnaspis Boroweic 2000: 162. Type species: *Stilpnaspis columbica* Weise (by original designation).

Description.—Body elongate, almost parallel-sided or slightly narrowed posteriorly. *Head:* Interantennal area narrow (not wider than first antennal antennomere), flat or slightly convex, not carinate. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomeres I–II short, subglobular; III distinctly longer that II; I–II sparsely pubescent and glabrous, III–XI densely pubescent, dull. *Pronotum:* Widest at base, slightly narrower than base of elytra; sides on basal ⅓ parallel or slightly converging anteriorly; explanate sides very narrow, not wider than width of antennomeres. *Elytron:* With 10 rows of lightly impressed punctures plus short scutellar row; explanate margin narrow, at widest not wider than two elytral intervals combined.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—3.

Range.—Costa Rica to Colombia.

Solenispa Weise
(Fig. 19)

Solenispa Weise 1905a: 53. Type species: *Solenispa impressicollis* Weise (designated by Uhmann 1957b).

Description.—Body long, narrow. *Head:* Vertex deeply concave, descending to margin of eye; eye protruding; clypeus with medial carina extending between antennal bases. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomeres I, III, and XI longer than others. *Pronotum:* Longer than wide, completely margined, convex; parallel-sided; basal impression present; punctate flattened area present near midpoint on each side. *Scutellum:* Elongate, triangular. *Elytron:* Lateral and apical margins smooth; apex conjointly rounded; basal margin carinate to humerus; with 10 rows of shallow punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Epipleura visible from oblique angle; pro- and mesocoxae large, globular; prosternum narrow; 5 visible abdominal sterna, first two punctate laterally, last three hirsute.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—9.

Range.—Costa Rica to Ecuador.

Spaethaspis Hincks
(Fig. 20)

Spaethaspis Hincks 1952: 343. Type species: *Spaethaspis lloydi* Hincks (by monotypy).

Description.—Body elongate; pronotum rectangular with sides almost parallel. *Head:* Vertex finely and sparsely punctate, deeply impressed; interocular space broad, flat; interantennal carina absent; clypeus very short, nearly 4× as wide as long; maxillary palp with palpomere 4 subequal in length to 3. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; basal two antennomeres glabrous; remaining antennomeres feebly pubescent; antennomere II ½ length of I or III; IV subequal in length to III. *Pronotum:* Transverse; anterior margin deeply emarginate in middle; lateral margin straight for basal ⅔s, then slightly converging towards apex; anterior angle broadly rounded; basal margin prominent and more or less truncate adjacent to scutellum, slightly oblique on either side to rectangular posterior angle; posterior angle with shallow depression; sparsely, finely punctate on disc, strongly, distinctly punctate at sides. *Scutellum:* Broadly triangular. *Elytron:* Moderately wide, almost 2× as long as wide; transverse impression behind humerus; lateral margin expanded, somewhat concave with polished margin, slightly widened behind, broadly rounded at apex; with 10 rows of fine punctures plus scutellar row; striae wide. *Venter:* Prosternum broad, strongly expanded behind with deep longitudinal striae, middle stria longest and widest; abdominal sternites flat, very finely punctate, apical segment more or less truncate, without apical emargination. *Legs:* Tarsal claws with large basal tooth.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—2.

Range.—Ecuador and Peru.

Stenispa Baly
(Fig. 21)

Stenispa Baly 1858: 13. Type species: *Hispa metallica* Fabricius (by original designation).

Description.—Body cylindrical or flattened; parallel-sided or narrowing posteriorly. *Head:* Small, rounded; frons concave;

maxillary palp with palpomere 1 small, 2 and 3 obconical, subequal in length and width, 4 oval, acuminate; antenna inserted close to eye in shallow pits, divided by longitudinal keel; eye oval, finely faceted, slightly prominent. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomeres I to II subglobose; III to X cylindrical, III longer than IV; XI subacute, slightly dilated toward apex. *Pronotum:* Quadrate; slightly narrower than elytra; anterior margin rounded; lateral margin parallel. *Scutellum:* Pentagonal or subcylindrical. *Elytron:* Elongate; slightly convex; narrowing apically; lateral and apical margins finely dentate; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row. *Legs:* Short; robust; femora stout; tibiae not arcuate, slightly flattened; tarsomeres dilated, densely pubescent beneath, tarsomere 4 with nearly half its length projecting beyond 3; claws stout, moderately arcuate, divaricate. *Venter:* Metepisternum very narrow at middle; prosternum narrow, longitudinally furrowed; abdominal sternites 1 and 2 with suture obsolete in middle.

Host plants.—*Carex, Cyperus, Scirpus* (Cyperaceae); *Paspalum, Spartina* (Poaceae); Juncaceae (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—21. Key to species: Horn (1883), North America; Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina.

Range.—United States to Argentina.

Stilpnaspis Weise
(Fig. 22)

Stilpnaspis Weise 1905b: 298. Type species: *Stilpnaspis marginata* Weise (by monotypy).

Rhodimatidium Aslam 1965: 690. Type species: *Himatidium coccinatum* Boheman (by original designation); Borowiec 2000 (synonymy).

Description.—Body oval to broadly oval; pronotum semicircular in outline, widest just before base, broadly explanate; explanate margin of elytra broad, at widest distinctly wider than elytral intervals 9 and 10 combined. *Head:* Posterior ½ of frons flattened, eye level with it; interocular space less than width of eye; distance between antennal insertion more than 2× the distance between antenna and eye; interantennal carina absent, area between antennal bases broad and flat; labrum long, somewhat narrowed, thickened at sides, without posterior transverse carina; maxillary palp with palpomere 4 longer than 3. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, antennomeres narrow, elongate; antennomere I thickest, robust, longer than wide; II longer than I; III longer than II. *Pronotum:* Transverse, convex, narrower at base than elytra at humeri; with emargination external to anterior seta; lateral margin convergent from base to apex, slightly recurved; without basal depressions; disc impunctate; sparsely punctate laterally. *Scutellum:* Broadly triangular. *Elytron:* Moderately convex; at base as wide as base of pronotum, slightly indented behind humerus, slightly widened before middle; lateral margin laminate, smooth; with 10 rows of lightly impressed punctures plus scutellar row; striae wide. *Venter:* Prosternum with transverse impression beside anterior coxal cavity; 4 visible abdominal sterna. *Legs:* Tibiae excavated subapically, not pointed externally.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—17. Key to species: Group 1 in Spaeth (1938).

Range.—Costa Rica to Argentina.

TRIBE DELOCRANIINI SPAETH 1929: 113

Hoplionotites Chapuis 1875: 357 (in part).

Type genus.—*Delocrania* Guérin-Méneville.

Description.—*Antenna:* Very long; apical antennomeres wider than long. *Pronotum:* Without anterior angle. *Venter:* Prosternum moderately wide between procoxae; prosternal process wide, truncate apically; mesosternum truncate in front, touching prosternum, not margined behind.

Delocrania Guérin-Méneville
(Fig. 23)

Delocrania Guérin-Méneville 1844: 141. Type species: *Delocrania cossyphoides* Guérin-Méneville (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Barely visible dorsally; labrum transverse, subemarginate on apical margin, small oblique carina in middle; eye oval. *Antenna:* Placed on two tubercles; 11-segmented, filiform, extends just beyond base of pronotum; antennomere I thick; II cylindrical, shorter than I; remainder thinner, subequal in length. *Pronotum:* Wider than long, convex; anterior margin deeply emarginate behind head, emargination quadrate; anterior angle dilate-foliate, rounded; lateral margin slightly curved, sinuate at base; depressed laterally; posterior angle rectangular. *Scutellum:* Quadrate, rounded apically. *Elytron:* At base as wide as base of pronotum, convex; lateral margin dilated, flat; exterior apical angle rounded; with 10 rows of regular punctures, plus scutellar row; one costa present. *Legs:* Short; tibiae obliquely notched apically on external margin; tarsi wide, first three tarsomeres equal in width, tarsomere 4 as long as lobes of 3; claws divaricate.

Host plants.—*Attalea, Cocos, Diplothemium, Elaeis* (Arecaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—3.

Range.—Costa Rica to Ecuador.

TRIBE HEMISPHAEROTINI MONRÓS AND VIANA 1951: 368

Himatidiites Chapuis 1875: 361 (in part).
Porphyraspitae Spaeth 1929: 113.

Type genus.—*Hemisphaerota* Chevrolat.

Description.—Small species (less than 10 mm); more or less oblong or oval, convex. *Head:* Partially visible dorsally. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, short, not extending beyond base of pronotum; apical antennomeres shorter than wide, thickened. *Pronotum:* Anterior angle prominent, with seta. *Elytron:* With lateral margin expanded. *Venter:* Prosternum short, wide between procoxae, not widened behind, truncate on anterior margin; mesosternum notched in front, depressed, posterior margin doubled; abdominal sternites 1 and 2 not fused. *Legs:* Short; robust; tibiae dilated; tarsi very wide.

KEY TO GENERA

1. Apical tarsomere with two claws; epipleural keel present . . . . *Spaethiella*
– Apical tarsomere with one claw (interior claw degenerate); epipleural keel absent . . . . *Hemisphaerota*

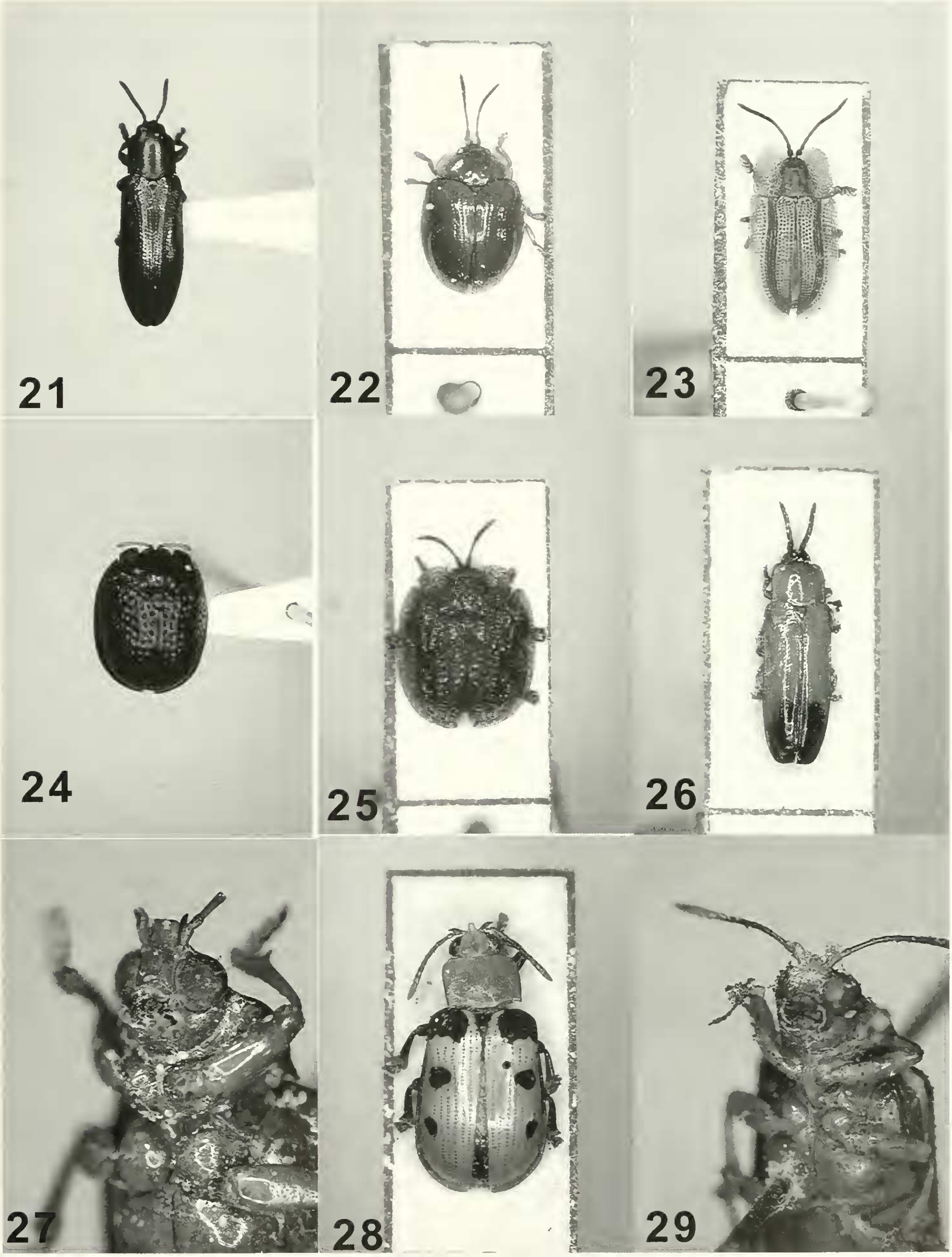
Hemisphaerota Chevrolat
(Fig. 24)

Hemisphaerota Chevrolat 1837: 391. Type species: *Cassida erythrocera* Germar (= *Imatidium cyanea* Say) (by monotypy).

Emperochela Spaeth 1901: 333. Type species: *Porphyraspis palmarum* Boheman (by original designation); Spaeth 1905 (synonymy).

Porphyraspis Hope 1840: 152. Type species: *Cassida erythrocera* Germar (by original designation); Guérin-Méneville 1844 (synonymy).

Description.—Body more or less hemispherical; elytra not strongly sculptured. *Head:* Visible dorsally; medial sulcus present; vertex punctate; clypeus transverse. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere I long, thick; II shorter than I, subequal in width; III–VII short, transverse; VIII–XI wider than preceding. *Pronotum:* Transverse; convex; anterior margin emarginate behind head; lateral margin curved; posterior angle rounded; depression present in anterior angle. *Scutellum:* Trapezoidal; acute at apex. *Elytron:* Convex, at base little wider than base of pronotum; lateral margin curved; apex conjointly rounded; epipluron without transverse carina; excavation behind epipluron for apex of femur; with 10 rows of regular punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Prosternum wide, anterior margin curved, posterior margin with deep metasternal notch; metasternum large, posterior margin almost straight, anterior



Figs. 21–29. Dorsal habitus. 21, *Stenispa metallica* (F.). 22, *Stilpnaspis rubiginosus* (Boheman). 23, *Delocrania panamensis* Champion. 24, *Hemisphaerota cyanea* (Say). 25, *Spaethiella circumdata* (Boheman). 26, *Hybosispa melanura* Weise. 27, *Arescus labiatus* Perty prosternum. 28, *Arescus labiatus*. 29, *Chelobasis bicolor* Gray, prosternum.

margin with notch for prosternal process. *Legs:* Short, robust; femora thick, triangular in cross-section; tibiae shorter than femora, triangular in cross-section, excavation on outer surface for reception of tarsi; tarsomeres very wide, flat, tarsomere 1 triangular, 2 larger than 1, transverse, bilobed, 3 deeply bilobed, larger than 2, 4 slightly exceeds lobes of 3; internal claws degenerate.

Host plants.—*Acoelorrhaphe, Arecastrum, Attalea, Chamaerops, Cocos, Sabal, Serenoa, Thrinax, Washingtonia* (Arecaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—9. Key to species: Wagener (1881).

Range.—Southern United States to Brazil.

Spaethiella Barber and Bridwell
(Fig. 25)

Spaethiella Barber and Bridwell 1940: 11. Replacement name for *Hemisphaerota:* Spaeth 1905 not Chevrolat 1837. Type species: *Imatidium sanguineum* Fabricius (by original designation).

Description.—Body more or less hemispherical; elytra strongly sculptured. *Head:* Visible dorsally; medial sulcus present; vertex irregularly punctate; clypeus transverse, depressed. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere I long, thick; II subequal in length and width to I; III ½ length of II; VII–XI thicker than preceding. *Pronotum:* Transverse, convex, circular depression present on each side of disc; anterior margin emarginate behind head, with a pair of setae located on small promience on either side of head; lateral margin curved, expanded; posterior angle rounded. *Scutellum:* Trapezoidal; subtruncate at apex. *Elytron:* Convex, at base little wider than base of pronotum; lateral margin more or less parallel or slightly curved; apex conjointly rounded; epiplurae with transverse carina which is obsolete before margin; excavation behind for apex of femur; with 10 rows of regular punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Prosternum wide, anterior margin curved, posterior margin with pointed projection; metasternum large, posterior margin almost straight, anterior margin with notch for prosternal process; suture separating abdominal sterna 1 and 2 distinct. *Legs:* Short, robust; femora thick, triangular in cross-section; tibiae shorter than femora, triangular in cross-section, excavation on outer surface for reception of tarsi; tarsi very wide, flat, tarsomere 1 triangular, 2 larger than 1, transverse, bilobed, 3 deeply bilobed, larger than 2, 4 slightly exceeds lobes of 3; claws short, equal, with small rectangular lamina between.

Host plants.—*Arecastrum, Astrocaryum, Bactris, Cocos, Copernicia, Elaeis, Phoenix, Pritchardia, Washingtonia* (Arecaceae); *Heliconia* (Heliconiceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—33. Key to species: Wagener (1881).

Range.—Guatemala to Peru.

TRIBE HYBOSISPINI WEISE 1910: 69

Type genus.—*Hybosispa* Weise.

Description.—*Head:* Frons with excavation divided by longitudinal keel from antennal base to clypeal margin; clypeus triangular; maxillary palp with palpomeres 2–3 short, 4 oval, as long as 2–3 combined; antenna inserted into pits at side of eye. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; filiform. *Pronotum:* Without setae in any angle. *Elytron:* Truncate posteriorly, part of pygidium exposed; 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row.

Hybosispa Weise
(Fig. 26)

Hybosispa Weise 1910: 96. Type species: *Hybosispa melanura* Weise (by monotypy).

Description.—Body subcylindrical, attenuate, slightly convex. *Head:* Moderately large; eye large, wider above than below, finely faceted; frons with triangular excavation divided by a longitudinal keel from antennal base to clypeal margin; clypeus triangular; maxillary palp with palpomeres

2 and 3 short, 4 oval, as long as 2 and 3 combined; antenna inserted into pit at side of eye. *Pronotum:* Quadrate, ¼ wider than long; parallel-sided; finely margined on anterior margin; depression present on either side of middle near side margin; seta absent in all angles. *Scutellum:* As long as wide; pentagonal; cuspidate behind. *Elytron:* Wider than pronotum at humeri, gradually narrowing apically, truncate posteriorly, part of pygidium exposed; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Mesosternum more elevated than prosternum.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—5.

Range.—Brazil to Bolivia.

Tribe Arescini Chapuis 1875: 298

Type genus.—*Arescus* Perty.

Description.—Body attenuate, moderately convex; color red or yellow with black or blackish-blue markings. *Head:* Short; frontal horn usually present. *Antenna:* Inserted near clypeus, longer than head and pronotum combined; 11-segmented; antennomere I robust; II small; III attenuate, narrow; rest shorter and slightly thicker. *Pronotum:* Quadrate, wider than long; almost parallel-sided, converging suddenly at apex, slightly sinuate behind middle. *Scutellum:* Triangular; longer than wide. *Elytron:* Wider than pronotum at humeri; lateral margin subparallel; apex conjointly rounded; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row, punctures often confused at sides and beyond middle. *Venter:* Pro- and mesosterna narrow; pro- and mesocoxae large, globular; suture between abdominal sternites 1 and 2 obscure in middle. Sexual dimorphism apparent in some genera.

Key to Genera

1. Prosternum not produced between mesocoxae (Fig. 27) 2
– Prosternum produced between mesocoxae (Fig. 29) 3
2(1). Pronotum with seta present in anterior angle; first antennomere simple, without prolongation; frontal horn long, cuspidate; sexes different . . . . *Xenarescus*
– Pronotum with seta present in all angles; first antennomere with spoon-shaped prolongation; frontal horn short, broadly truncate at apex; sexes similar . . . . *Arescus*
3(1). Pronotum with seta present in anterior angle; mesocoxae separated by diameter of a coxa (Fig. 30) . . . . *Chelobasis*
– Pronotum with seta present in all four angles; mesocoxae separated by less than diameter of a coxa (Fig. 32) . . . . *Nympharescus*

Arescus Perty
(Figs. 27–28)

Arescus Perty 1834: 100. Type species: *Arescus labiatus* Perty (by monotypy).

Description.—Body elongate, parallel; color usually yellow or red with variable black or bluish-black markings, markings may be absent on some specimens. *Head:* Frontal horn variable in length, truncate in front, female process a short triangle in some species; vertex depressed between eyes. *Antenna:* Antennomere I lengthened into an ventral process as long as antennomeres II and III combined. *Pronotum:* Quadrangular; basal margin bisinuate, deeply lobed; seta present in all four angles. *Scutellum:* Elongate, triangular. *Elytron:* Similar in both sexes; male without apical appendage; three species with longitudinal carina behind middle. *Venter:* Mesocoxae almost touching; prosternal process not projecting between mesocoxae.

Host plants.—*Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—6.

Range.—Colombia to Peru.

Chelobasis Gray
(Figs. 29–31)

Chelobasis Gray 1832: 143. Type species: *Chelobasis bicolor* Gray (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Frontal horn truncate at apex; vertex impunctate, depressed between eyes. *Antenna:* Antennomere I lengthened into an ventral process as long as antennomeres II and III combined. *Pronotum:* Quadrate; anterior margin bisinuate, not deeply bilobed; seta present in anterior angle; punctate laterally and basally. *Scutellum:* Elongate, triangular. *Elytron:* Margined laterally; apex conjointly rounded; with 10 rows of punctures; non-costate; male without apical appendage. *Venter:* Mesocoxae separated by the diameter of a coxa; prosternal process projecting between mesocoxae; pro- and mesotibiae expanded at apex.

Host plants.—*Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae); *Calathea, Ischnosiphon* (Marantaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—4.

Range.—Guatemala to Peru.

Nympharescus Weise
(Figs. 32–33)

Nympharescus Weise 1905a: 320. Type species: *Arescus separatus* Baly (designated by Uhmann 1957b).

Description.—*Head:* Frontal horn truncate at apex; vertex convex between eyes, impunctate. *Antenna:* Antennomere I with ventral process as long as II; III longest. *Pronotum:* Quadrate, flattened; parallel-sided; seta present in all four angles; basal margin bisinuate; tooth present in anterior angle; posterior angle acute. *Scutellum:* Elongate, triangular. *Elytron:* Lateral margin with smooth raised edge or rim; tooth present in sutural angle; with 10 rows of punctures; no costae. *Venter:* Mesocoxae almost touching; prosternal process not projecting between mesocoxae. *Legs:* Exterior apical edges of tibiae expanded backwards.

Host plants.—*Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—6.

Range.—Colombia to Peru.

Xenarescus Weise
(Fig. 34)

Xenarescus Weise 1905a: 320. Type species: *Hispa monoceros* Olivier (by monotypy).

Description.—Body elongate, parallel-sided. *Head:* Vertex concave; frontal horn long, cuspidate, curved; area behind horn depressed. *Antenna:* Antennomere I simple in female or with a pointed ventral process. *Pronotum:* Quadrangular, longer than wide, weakly convex; punctured pit before middle on each side (deepens in male); seta present in anterior angle; posterior margin with transverse sulcus; female with disc almost symmetrical. *Scutellum:* Triangular. *Elytron:* Costae united, first and second separate behind middle; male with tooth-like tubercle and carina at humerus; apex emarginate at suture, male with spoon-like appendage on exterior apical angle. *Venter:* Prosternum forms small carina sloping back to mesocoxae.

Host plants.—*Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae); *Stromanthe* (Marantaceae); Musaceae (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—1, with 16 subspecies. Key to subspecies: Pic (1927a).

Range.—Colombia and Venezuela.

TRIBE ALURINI CHAPUIS 1875: 292

Sphaeropalpites Chapuis 1875: 359.

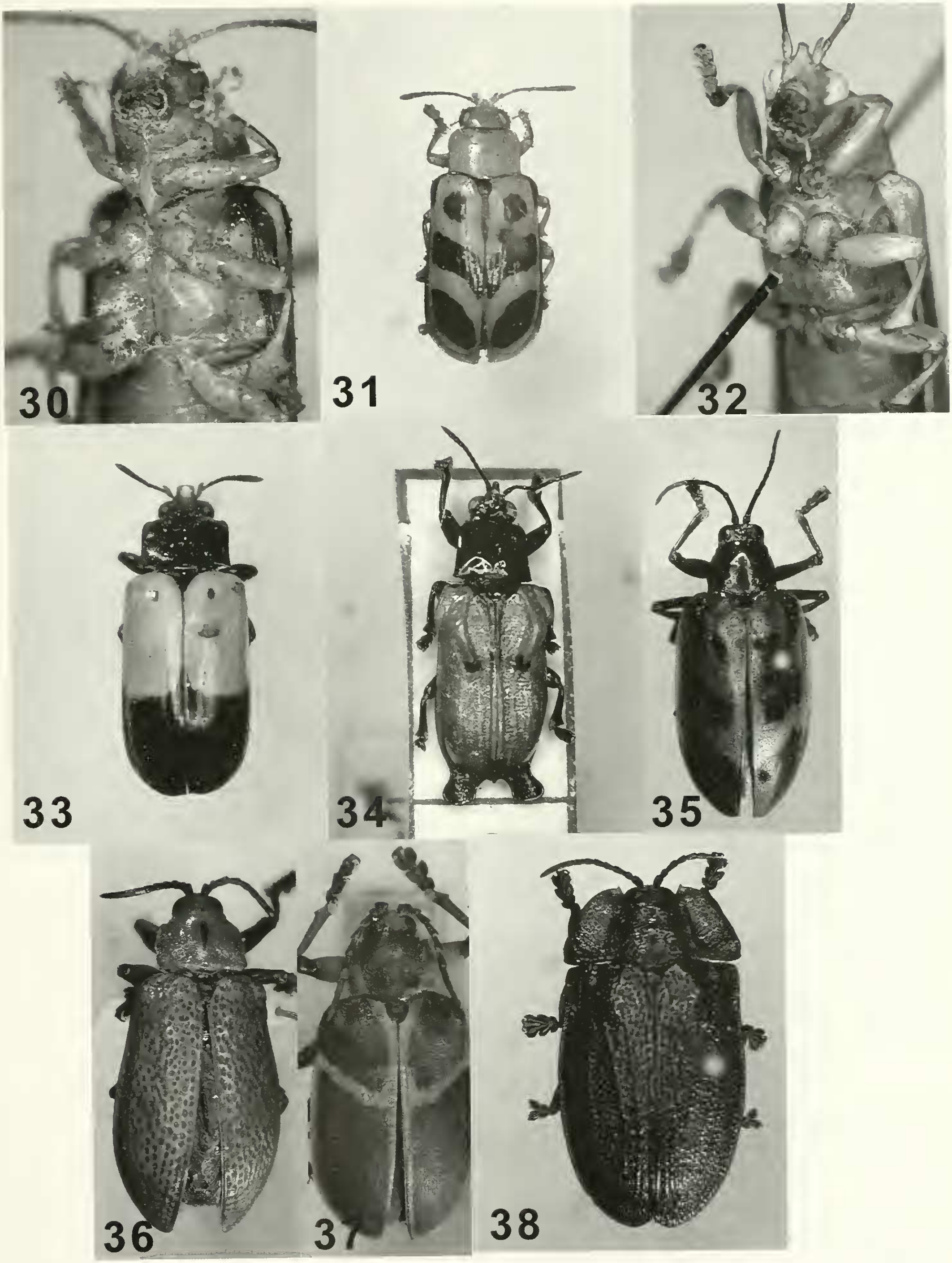
Type genus.—*Alurnus* Fabricius.

Description.—Body large, elongate, elliptical, subparallel, flattened. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, not reaching middle of elytra. *Pronotum:* Tufts of setae present in each angle. *Elytron:* Punctation disordered, not forming rows; costae absent; apex rounded.

Remarks.—This tribe contains the largest species of hispines.

KEY TO GENERA

1. Pronotum nearly as wide as base of elytra (Fig. 38) 2
– Pronotum much narrower than base of elytra (Figs. 35–37, 39) 3
2(1). Body almost oval . . . . *Adalurnus*
– Body elongate . . . . *Platyauchenia*
3(1). Elytra subcordiform (Fig. 39); antennomere III as long as IV to VI combined . . . . *Pseudocalaspidea*
– Elytra subparallel (Figs. 35–37); antennomere III not as long as IV to VI combined 4
4(3). Antenna filiform; antennomere III as long as IV to V combined; epipleura of elytra posteriorly setose; labrum anteriorly impressed . . . . *Alurnus*
– Antenna subserrate; antennomere III not as



Figs. 30–38. Dorsal habitus. 30, *Chelobasis bicolor* mesocoxae. 31, *Chelobasis bicolor*. 32, *Nympharescus separatus* (Baly), mesocoxae. 33, *Nympharescus separatus*. 34, *Xenarescus monoceros* (Olivier). 35, *Alurnus salvini* Baly. 36, *Coraliomela brunnea* (Thunberg). 37, *Mecistomela marginata* (Thunberg). 38, *Platyaucheria latreilleri* (Castelnau).

long as IV to V combined; epipleura of elytra not setose; labrum not impressed 5

5(4). Antennomere IV distinctly shorter than III; elytra with fine punctures densely grouped . . . . *Coraliomela*

– Antennomere IV almost as long as III; punctures of elytra large, rugose . . . . *Mecistomela*

Adalurnus Maulik

Adalurnus Maulik 1936: 392. Type species: *Adalurnus rotundatus* Maulik (by monotypy).

Description.—Body broad, nearly as wide as long, convex, in side view, highest point just behind middle. *Head:* Concave between eyes; mandible large, convex. *Pronotum:* Almost as wide as base of elytra, more shiny than elytra; finely and sparsely punctate. *Scutellum:* Pentagonal; smooth. *Elytron:* Smooth, duller than pronotum; confusedly and moderately punctate, punctures closely spaced; lateral and apical margins smooth, expanded. *Venter:* Almost glabrous; shining; prosternum with front convex, expanded to conceal lower mouthparts; 5 visible abdominal sterna. *Legs:* Fairly robust; sparsely covered with fine hairs; generally not visible from above; femora widest in middle; tibiae wider at apex, setose at apex; tarsi large, broad, thick setae beneath; tarsomeres 1 small; 2 bilobed; 3 longer than 2; 4 long but not projecting past 3; claws simple, strong.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Brazil.

Alurnus Fabricius
(Fig. 35)

Alurnus Fabricius 1775: 94. Type species: *Alurnus grossus* Fabricius (by monotypy).

Poecilalurnis Jacobson 1899: 247. Type species: *Alurnus bipunctatus* Olivier (by original designation); Fischer 1935 (synonymy).

Description.—*Head:* Frons slightly concave. *Antenna:* Filiform, extending to humeri; antennomere I short, thick; II smaller, wider than long; III as long as IV to V combined; VI to XI decreasing in length, thinner than preceding. *Pronotum:* Highly convex, more so anteriorly; wider than long, narrowing posteriorly; glabrous or finely pubescent; margined or not. *Scutellum:* Cordate or triangular. *Elytron:* Oblong-oval, convex; margined; sparsely pubescent. *Venter:* Pubescent.

Host plants.—*Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae); *Cocos, Elaeis* (Arecaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—21. Key to species: Fischer (1935).

Range.—Costa Rica to Ecuador.

Coraliomela Jacobson
(Fig. 36)

Coraliomela Jacobson 1899: 253. Type species: *Alurnus brunnea* Thunberg (= *Alurnus corallina* Vigors) (designated by Fischer 1935).

Psilurnus Weise 1900: 218. Type species: *Psilurnus consanguineus* Weise (by original designation); Fischer 1935 (synonymy).

Silurnus Weise 1900: 218 [*lapsus calami*].

Description.—Body large, elongate ellipse; color generally red or black; similar in appearance to *Mecistomela*. *Head:* Flat or slightly convex between eyes; frons with small depressions on anterior margin; interantennal keel absent; sulci near eye faint; punctation dense and irregular. *Antenna:* Short, barely reaching base of pronotum; antennomere III not as long as IV to V combined; IV shorter than III. *Pronotum:* Less transverse than in *Mecistomela*; otherwise similar. *Scutellum:* Triangular. *Elytron:* Wider than pronotum; punctation impressed; vestige of irregular costae visible; margined laterally. *Venter:* Rugose.

Host plants.—*Copernicia, Cocos, Diplothemium, Elaeis, Orbignya, Phoenix* (Arecaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—4. Key to species: Fischer (1935).

Range.—Brazil to Argentina.

Mecistomela Jacobson
(Fig. 37)

Mecistomela Jacobson 1899: 246. Type species: *Alurnus marginata* Thunberg (by monotypy).

Description.—Body large, elongate ellipse. *Head:* Flat or slightly convex between eyes; frons with small depressions on anterior margin; interantennal keel absent; sulci near eye faint; punctation dense and irregular. *Antenna:* Antennomeres short, sparsely pubescent, each antennomere with ventral asymmetrical apical expansion which diminishes in size from base to apex; antennomere IV almost as long as III. *Pronotum:* Transverse, slightly narrowing anteriorly; lateral margins almost parallel; densely punctate; slight basal impression present on each side of middle. *Scutellum:* Triangular. *Elytron:* Wider than pronotum; finely, densely punctate; sides margined. *Legs:* Trochanters with tufts of setae. Pronotum and elytra with orange markings.

Host plants.—*Alagoptera, Copernicia, Cocos, Diplothemium, Elaeis, Lantania, Livistona, Phoenix* (Arecaceae) (Macedo et al. 1994).

Described species.—1. Key to subspecies: Fischer (1935).

Range.—Brazil to Argentina.

Platyauchenia Sturm
(Fig. 38)

Platyauchenia Sturm 1843: 358. Type species: *Cassida latreilleri* Castelnau (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Clypeus transverse, deeply sulcate; maxillary palp with 4 palpomeres, palpomeres 1 to 3 short, equal in length and width, cylindrical, 4 large, rounded, truncate. *Antenna:* Filiform, apical antennomere widest. *Pronotum:* Nearly as wide as base of elytra, widest at base, narrowing anteriorly; lateral margin evenly arcuate from base to apex; disc highly convex; depressed laterally on each side of disc; basal and anterior margins bisinuate. *Scutellum:* Triangular, rounded at apex. *Elytron:* Convex; punctate; widest in middle, narrowing anteriorly and posteriorly; margined laterally; basal and sutural margins yellowish.

Host plants.—*Cocos, Diplothemium* (Arecaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—2.

Range.—Brazil.

Pseudocalaspidea Jacobson
(Fig. 39)

Pseudocalaspidea Jacobson 1899: 245. Type species: *Alurnus cassidea* Westwood (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Pubescent; medial sulcus present; frons punctate. *Antenna:* Antennomere III as long as IV to VI combined. *Pronotum:* Much narrower than elytra, convex; widest at base, narrowing anteriorly; pubescent, more dense on anterior and lateral margins; finely punctate; anterior angle rounded; basal margin bisinuate. *Scutellum:* Elongate, triangular. *Elytron:* Subcordiform, posteriorly straightened, highly convex; humeral angle produced; laminate laterally. *Venter:* Pro-, meso-, and metasterna with setae; abdominal sterna pubescent; sterna 2 to 4 with pale pustule laterally; sternum 5 with sides and apex pale and pustulate.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1. Key to subspecies: Fischer (1935).

Range.—Brazil and Ecuador.

Tribe Prosopodontini Weise 1910: 69

Type genus.—*Prosopodonta* Baly.

Description.—*Head:* Nearly attenuate, almost cylindrical, egg-shaped, small; clypeus prolonged to a ridge between the antennal bases. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, filiform, antennomere III longest; apical 5 antennomeres slightly thickened. *Pronotum:* Setae present in posterior angle. *Scutellum:* Longer than wide; rounded behind. *Elytron:*

Nearly ¼ wider than pronotum; 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row.

Prosopodonta Baly
(Fig. 40)

Prosopodonta Baly 1858: 68. Type species: *Prosopodonta limbata* Baly (by original designation).

Cheirispa Baly 1858: 71. Type species: *Cheirispa suturalis* Baly (by original designation); Weise 1910 (synonymy).

Chirispa Gemminger and Harold 1876: 3604 [*lapsus calami*].

Description.—*Head:* Nearly attenuate, almost cylindrical, egg-shaped, small; medaal sulcus absent; clypeus prolonged into a carina between antennal bases; antenna separated by a sharp keel. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, filiform; antennomeres I and II subequal in length, thick; III longest, cylindrical, as long as I and II combined; IV to VI shorter, oblong, decreasing in length; VII to XI short, slightly dilated; 5 apical antennomeres slightly thickened. *Pronotum:* Transverse; margined laterally and basally; scattered coarse punctures posteriorly on lateral margin; seta present in posterior angle. *Scutellum:* Cuspidate; longer than wide; rounded at apex. *Elytron:* Oblong; nearly ¼ wider than pronotum; margined laterally; apex rounded; punctures little impressed, no costae; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row. *Legs:* Profemur toothed or not.

Host plants.—*Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae); Arecaceae (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—26.

Range.—Nicaragua to Ecuador.

TRIBE SCELOENOPLINI UHMANN 1930a: 238

Cephalodontites Chapuis 1875: 313 (in part).

Cephalodontini Weise 1910: 69.

Type genus.—*Sceloenopla* Chevrolat.

Description.—*Antenna:* Antennomeres III to VII long, cylindrical or laterally compressed; apical 4 differing from the others (either longer or shorter, thinner or thicker, cylindrical, very pubescent, or a different color). *Pronotum:* A seta present in anterior angle. *Scutellum:* Longer than wide; rounded at apex. *Elytron:* With 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; humeral rows may have 1 or 2 secondary rows; secondary rows also appear between other rows.

KEY TO GENERA

1\. Body more or less flattened (Figs. 42–44); legs slender, the anterior pair longer than rest, frequently armed with a tooth in male 3

– Body moderately convex (Figs. 41, 45); legs in both sexes simple, short and strong . . . 2

2(1). Lateral margin of elytra rounded (Fig. 45) . . . . *Serratispa*

– Lateral margin of elytra parallel (Fig. 41) . . . . *Acentroptera*

3(1). Apical 4 antennomeres shorter than preceding 4 . . . . *Ocnosispa*

– Apical 4 antennomeres longer than preceding 4 4

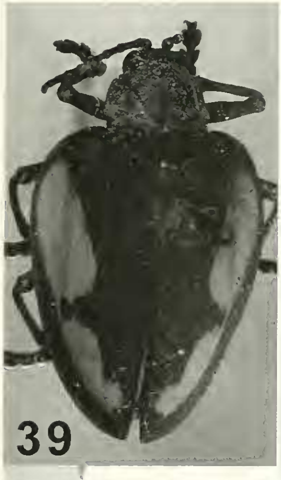
4(3). Sides of elytron not almost vertical from costa 3 (Fig. 44) . . . . *Sceloenopla*

– Sides of elytron almost vertical from costa 3 (Fig. 43) . . . . *Pseudispa*

Acentroptera Baly
(Fig. 41)

Acentroptera Baly 1858: 121. Type species: *Hispa pulchella* Guérin-Méneville (by original designation).

Description.—Body elongate, slightly convex. *Head:* Vertex depressed; medial sulcus present. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere I transverse; II subcylindrical, as long as I; III to IV cylindrical, subequal in length, each longer than II; V subcylindrical; VI to X transverse; XI pointed at apex; VII to XI hirsute. *Pronotum:* Longer than wide, widest at base, convex; lateral margin bisinuate; basal impression present; tooth present in anterior angle. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Elytron:* Humerus slightly produced; margined laterally; apex with slight lamina; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; 4 well produced costae, costa 4 may be obsolete in middle. *Venter:* With 5 visible abdominal sterna. *Legs:* Short robust; anterior pair not prolonged.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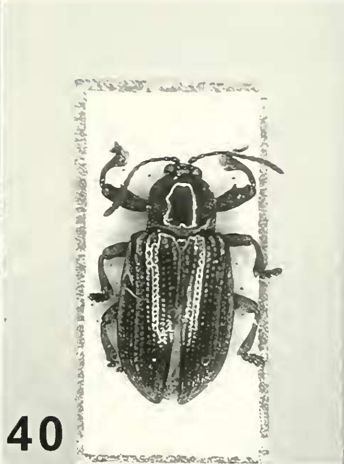
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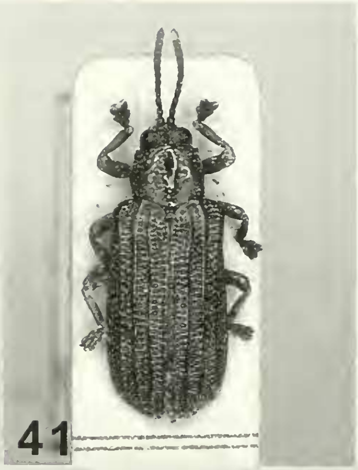
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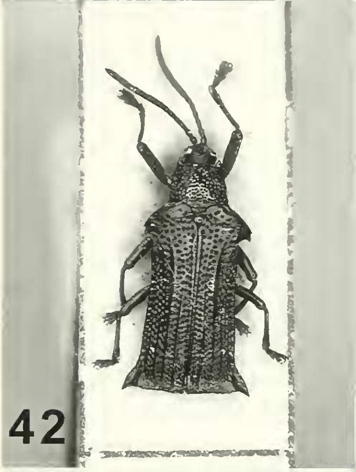
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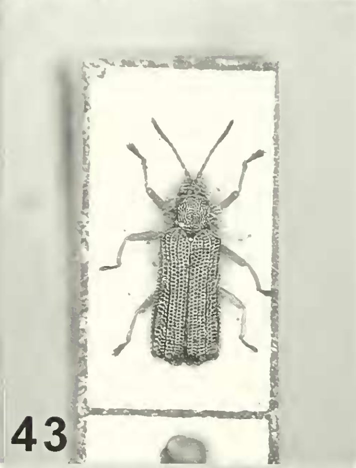
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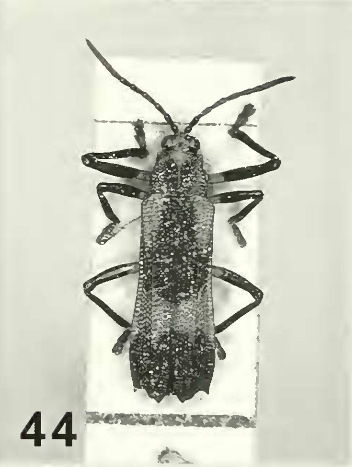
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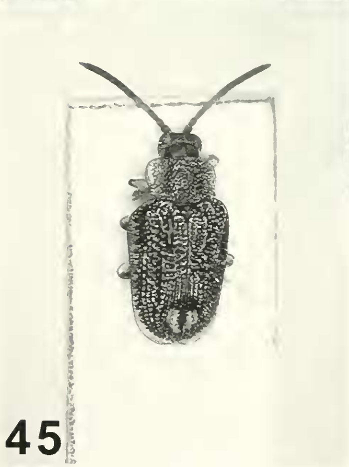
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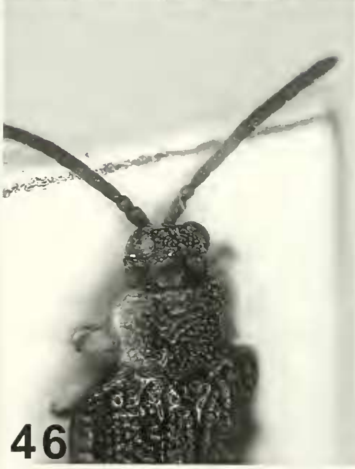
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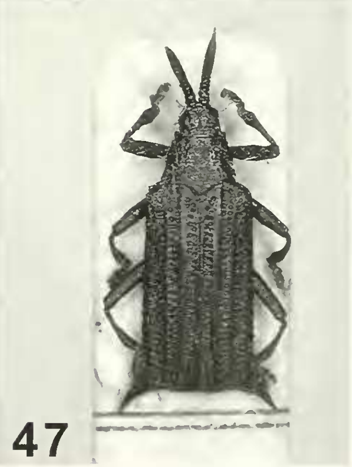
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Figs. 39–47. Dorsal habitus. 39, *Pseudocalaspidea cassidea* (Westwood). 40, *Prospodonata distincta* Baly. 41, *Acentroptera* sp. 42, *Ocnosispa pectoralis* Uhmann. 43, *Pseudispa* sp. 44, *Sceloenopla carinata* (F.). 45, *Serratispa quadricostata* Staines. 46, *Serratispa quadricostata* head. 47, *Acanthodes donckieri* Weise.

Host plant.—*Ananas* (Bromeliaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—13.

Range.—Costa Rica to Argentina.

Ocnosispa Weise, **new status**
(Fig. 42)

Ocnosispa Weise 1910: 113 (as a subgenus of *Sceloenopla*). Type species: *Chalepus cardinalis* Guérin-Méneville (designated by Uhmann 1957b).

Description.—Varying in form. *Head:* Medial sulcus present. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, apical 4 antennomeres shorter than preceding 4; antennomere I globular, small; II subcylindrical, twice length of I; III to VI cylindrical, IV longest. *Pronotum:* Longer than wide, flattened; margined laterally; basal impression absent; tooth present or absent in anterior angle. *Scutellum:* Cuspidate. *Elytron:* Humerus produced; exterior apical angle toothed or not; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; 4 costae, costa 2 highly carinate. *Legs:* Elongate, especially anterior pair.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—19.

Range.—Mexico to Peru.

Pseudispa Chapuis, **new status**
(Fig. 43)

Pseudispa Chapuis 1875: 328. Type species: *Cephalodonta marginata* Guérin-Méneville (by original designation).

Description.—Body elongate, slightly convex. *Head:* Small; medial sulcus present. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere I short; II elongate; III to VII obconical, decreasing in length; VIII to XI shorter than preceding, cylindrical, thickened. *Pronotum:* Subparallel; basal impression present; longitudinal medial sulcus present. *Elytron:* Oblong, parallel-sided, almost vertical from costa 3; lateral and apical margins smooth; humerus not pronounced; apex almost vertical, truncate; secondary rows of punctures present between intervals 2 and 4.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—12. Key to species: Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Sceloenopla Chevrolat
(Fig. 44)

Sceloenopla Chevrolat 1837: 388. Type species: *Hispa maculata* Olivier (= *Hispa spinipes* Fabricius) (by monotypy).

Cephalodonta Chevrolat 1837: 388. *Nomen nudum.*

Cephalodonta Chevrolat 1843: 350. Type species: *Hispa goniapterus* Perty (by monotypy); Uhmann 1930a (synonymy).

Chalepotatus (*Macrochalepus*) Pic 1929b: 4. Type species: *Chalepotatus antennalis* Weise (by monotypy); Monrós and Viana 1947 (synonmy).

Microdonta Chevrolat 1837: 388 not Hope 1837 [misapplied name]. Type species: *Hispa serraticornis* Fabricius (by monotypy); Uhmann 1930a (synonymy).

Description.—Varying in form. *Head:* Small, slightly convex; medial sulcus present; eye slightly prominent. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; apical 4 antennomeres longer than preceding 4; antennomere III longest. *Pronotum:* Trapezoidal, slightly convex; basal impression present; densely punctate; anterior angle prominent, directed forward; posterior angle directed obliquely backwards. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Elytron:* Lateral margin smooth; apical margin dentate or not; external apical angle may have lamina or tooth; humerus produced; secondary punctures between intervals 2 and 4 absent.

Host plants.—*Persea* (Lauraceae); *Chrysophyllum* (Sapotaceae); *Anthurium, Philodendrum* (Araceae); *Cocos* (Arecaceae); *Lonchocarpus* (Fabaceae); *Rapanea* (Myrsinaceae); *Esembeckia* (Rutaceae); *Cercopia, Pourouma* (Cercopiaceae); Rubiaceae; Cyclanthaceae (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995); *Cupania* (Sapindaceae); *Clusia* (Clusiaceae); *Davilla* (Dilleniaceae); *Sterculia* (Sterculiaceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described species.—154. Key to species:

Uhmann (1937a), species groups; Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Serratispa Staines, new genus
(Figs. 45–46)

Type species.—*Serratispa quadricosta* Staines, new species.

Description.—*Head:* Vertex depressed, coarsely punctate. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; filiform; reaching beyond humeri. *Pronotum:* Trapizodial; lateral margin serrate; disc convex; punctate; basal impression present. *Elytron:* Lateral margin sparsely dentate near humerus; exterior apical angle and apical margin sparsely dentate; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; 4 costae; horizontal plicae present on disc.

Serratispa quadricosta Staines, new species

Holotype.—[Brazil] São Paulo d'Olivença, M. de Mathen, Juin Juillet/F. Monros Collection 1959/Holotype Serratispa quadricosta, des. C. L. Staines 2001 (red label). Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

Description.—Ovid, castanaceous with paler yellowish markings; legs yellowish. *Head:* Vertex depressed, coarsely punctate with a seta arising from each puncture; medial carina present; interantennal carina present; frons not projecting. *Antenna:* Antennomere I cylindrical, longer than II; II transverse; III–V cylindrical, each shorter than I; VI–X transverse; XI pointed at apex; I–III punctate; IV–V with few pale setae; VI–XI darkly setose. *Pronotum:* Anterior angle rounded; lateral margin straight and convergent for basal ½, then rounded and convergent; posterior angle acute; pair of setae present on anterior margin behind head; pronotal length 0.9 mm; pronotal width 1.6 mm. *Scutellum:* Cordate with diamond-shaped sulci on lateral margin; micropunctate. *Elytron:* Narrowing to apex; exterior apical angle rounded, sparsely dentate; humerus rounded; with 11 rows of punctures at base, 10 on rest; punctures in rows 4–10 larger than rest; highly sculptured, with 4 horizontal plicae on disc not reaching suture; interspaces 2 and 3 carinate on basal ¼, carinae unite just behind humerus; shallow depression present on interspaces 4–9 behind humerus; interspaces 1–3 carinate on apical ¼; interspace 4 carinate along edge of depression; elytral length 3.0 mm; elytral width 2.1 mm. Total length: 4.3 mm.

Etymology.—From *serratus* (Latin) = saw plus ispa for the Hispinae; referring to the sawlike lateral margin of the pronotum. *Quadra* (Latin) = four plus *costa* = ridge; for the four lateral plicae on the elytra. The name is a noun in apposition.

Comparative notes.—*Serratispa* differs from all other hispine genera by the following combination of characters: Antenna 11-segmented, filiform; head with vertex depressed, coarsely punctate; pronotum with a pair of setae on anterior margin behind head, lateral margin serrate; elytra costate with lateral plicae, with 11 rows of punctures at base.

Host plant.—Unknown.

TRIBE CHALEPINI Weise 1910: 69

Octotomites Chapuis 1875: 310.

Cephalodontites Chapuis 1875: 313 (in part).

Uroplatini Weise 1910: 69.

Type genus.—*Chalepus* Thunberg.

Description.—Species of medium to small size; generally elongate, slightly convex. *Head:* Clypeus more or less long; labrum reduced. *Antenna:* 3- to 11-segmented. *Pronotum:* A seta present on a small tubercle on anterior margin near angle. *Elytron:* Denticulate laterally and posteriorly; with 7 to 10 rows of punctures at base, scutellar row present or absent; usually with punctures in double rows separated by a costa, some with irregular puncture rows and tuberculate costae.

KEY TO GENERA

1. Antenna 3- to 7-segmented 2
– Antenna 8- to 11-segmented 11

2(1). Elytral costae irregular, tuberculate (Fig. 88) . . . *Physocoryna*
– Elytral costae regular . . . 3
3(2). Prosternum expands anteriorly to partly cover mouth (Fig. 95) . . . *Sternocthispa*
– Prosternum does not expand anteriorly, not covering mouth . . . 4
4(3). Elytron with 8 or 10 rows of punctures at base . . . 5
– Elytron with 9 rows of punctures at base (Fig. 72) . . . *Heptachispa*
5(4). Elytron with 8 rows of punctures at base . . . 6
– Elytron with 10 rows of punctures at base . . . 10
6(5). Elytron with 10 rows of punctures on apical ½ (Fig. 73) . . . *Heptatomispa*
– Elytron with 8 rows of punctures for entire length . . . 7
7(6). Antenna short or very short, clavate (Fig. 59) . . . *Bruchia*
– Antenna long, filiform . . . 8
8(7). Antenna 3- to 7-segmented; last antennomere acutely pointed at apex (Fig. 47) . . . *Acanthodes*
– Antenna 7-segmented; last antennomere not acutely pointed at apex . . . 9
9(8). Penultimate antennomere longer than ultimate (Fig. 74) . . . *Heptispa*
– Penultimate antennomere shorter than ultimate (Fig. 78) . . . *Nanocthispa*
10(5). Apical four antennomeres combined shorter than three preceding combined (Fig. 66) . . . *Corynispa*
– Apical four antennomeres combined longer than three preceding combined (Fig. 58) . . . *Brachycoryna* (in part)
11(1). Antenna 8-segmented . . . 12
– Antenna 9- to 11-segmented . . . 34
12(11). Antenna short or very short (barely reaching anterior margin of pronotum), clavate . . . 13
– Antenna long (reaching beyond base of pronotum), filiform or clavate . . . 19
13(12). Elytral costae irregular, tuberculate (Figs. 48, 81) . . . 14
– Elytral costae regular . . . 15
14(13). Antennomeres VII and VIII almost fused, antennomeres I to VI thick (Fig. 48) . . . *Acritispa*
– Antennomeres VII and VIII distinct, antennomeres I to VI normal (Fig. 81) . . . *Octotoma* (in part)
15(13). Third tarsomere not bilobed (Figs. 93–94) . . . *Stenopodius*
– Third tarsomere bilobed . . . 16
16(15). Elytron on apical ⅓ with 8 rows of punctures . . . 17
– Elytron on apical ⅓ with 10 rows of punctures . . . 18
17(16). Antennomere VII as wide as VIII (Fig. 81) . . . *Octotoma* (in part)
– Antennomere VII narrower than VIII . . . *Parvispa*
18(16). Elytron with 10 rows of punctures at base (Fig. 58) . . . *Brachycoryna* (in part)
– Elytron with 8 rows of punctures at base (Fig. 70) . . . *Fossispa*
19(12). Elytron with 10 rows of punctures and four costae . . . 20
– Elytron with 8 rows of punctures and three costae . . . 23
20(19). First and fourth elytral costae united at apex; profemur with two teeth (Fig. 90) . . . *Probaenia*
– First and fourth elytral costae not united at apex; profemur with one tooth or unarmed . . . 21
21(20). First elytral costa strongly elevated; 2nd elevated on apical ½; 3rd elevated on basal ½; 4th complete, only finely elevated; puncture rows complete (Fig. 75) . . . *Heterispa*
– Elytra not as above . . . 22
22(21). Antennomeres laterally compressed, triangular; vertex of head without longitudinal sulcus (Fig. 86) . . . *Oxyroplata*
– Antennomeres not laterally compressed, cylindrical; vertex of head with longitudinal sulcus (Fig. 104) . . . *Uroplata*
23(19). Vertex of head without sulcus . . . 24
– Vertex of head with 1 to 5 sulci . . . 25
24(23). Frons not projecting (Fig. 82) . . . *Octuroplata*
– Frons projecting . . . *Mimoethispa*
25(23). Elytron with 10 rows of punctures (Fig. 92) . . . *Spaethispa*
– Elytron with 8 rows of punctures . . . 26
26(25). Elytron with tubercles (Fig. 69) *Euprinota*
– Elytron without tubercles . . . 27
27(26). Vertex of head with medial sulcus . . . 28
– Vertex of head with 3 to 5 sulci . . . 31
28(27). Sulcus present on outer margin of eye (Fig. 80) . . . *Octhispa*
– Sulcus absent on outer margin of eye . . . 29
29(28). Sulcus present on inner margin of eye (Fig. 103) . . . *Temnocthispa*
– Sulcus absent on inner margin of eye . . . 30
30(29). Frons projecting; lateral and apical margins of elytra serrate (Fig. 57) . . . *Bothrispa*
– Frons not projecting; lateral and apical margins of elytra smooth (Fig. 77) . . . *Microrhopala*
31(27). Pronotum with basal impression . . . 32
– Pronotum without basal impression . . . 33

32(31). Antennomeres III to V cylindrical (Fig. 60) . . . *Carinispa*

– Antennomere III cylindrical, IV and V transverse (Fig. 87) . . . *Pentispa*

33(31). Antennomere III with tooth-like projection on outer apical margin (Fig. 89) . . . *Platocthispa*

– Antennomere III without tooth-like projection on outer apical margin (Fig. 71) . . . *Glyphuroplata*

34(11). Antenna 9-segmented . . . 35

– Antenna 10- or 11-segmented . . . 37

35(34). Elytron with 10 rows of punctures at base (Fig. 68) . . . *Decatelia* (in part)

– Elytron with 8 rows of punctures at base . . . 36

36(35). Exterior apical angles of elytra expanded (Fig. 65) . . . *Cnetispa*

– Exterior apical angles of elytra not expanded (Fig. 79) . . . *Nonispa*

37(34). Antenna 10-segmented . . . 38

– Antenna 11-segmented . . . 41

38(37). Elytron with 10 complete rows of punctures (Fig. 68) . . . *Decatelia* (in part)

– Elytron with 8 complete rows of punctures . . . 39

39(38). Prosternum projecting forward, with two blunt teeth on anterior margin (Fig. 97) . . . *Sternoplispa*

– Prosternum not projecting forward, without teeth on anterior margin . . . 40

40(39). Mesofemur with tooth (Fig. 99) . . . *Sternostenoides*

– Mesofemur without tooth . . . *Charistena*

41(37). Lateral margin of pronotum with two teeth (Fig. 83) . . . *Odontispa*

– Lateral margin of pronotum without teeth . . . 42

42(41). Pronotum conspicuously margined laterally (Fig. 67) . . . *Crasepodonispa*

– Pronotum finely or not margined laterally . . . 43

43(42). Elytron at base with 3 costae and 8 rows of punctures (in some species additional rows present either behind middle or at base), scutellar row present or absent . . . 44

– Elytron at base with 4 costae and 10 rows of punctures (sometimes reduced to 8 or 9 rows in middle), scutellar row present or absent . . . 50

44(43). Anterior margin of prosternum projecting toward mouth (Fig. 98) . . . *Sternostena*

– Anterior margin of prosternum not projecting toward mouth . . . 45

45(44). Femora with a large, ventral tooth at midline (Fig. 50) . . . *Agathispa*

– Femora without a large, ventral tooth at midline (may have small denticules) . . . 46

46(45). Body slender, almost cylindrical, eye not projecting (Fig. 52); mesotibia strongly curved . . . 47

– Body broader, especially at humeri (Fig. 101); eye slightly projecting; mesotibia not strongly curved . . . *Sumitrosis*

47(46). Costae on elytral intervals 2 and 6 unite on apical fifth (Fig. 53) *Anisostena* (s. str.)

– Costae on elytral intervals 2 and 6 do not unite on apical fifth . . . 48

48(47). Apical five antennomeres wider than preceding (Fig. 54) . . . *Anisostena* (*Apostena*)

– Apical five antennomeres not wider than preceding (Fig. 55) . . . *Anisostena* (*Neostena*)

49(43). An outward pointing spine produced at humeral angle; exterior apical angle of elytra forms a strong, sharp tooth (Fig. 100) . . . *Stethispa*

– Humeral angle with incurved tooth or humeral angle angular, without a spine; exterior apical angle of elytra rounded or ends in a broad, flat tooth . . . 50

50(49). Humerus with recurved tooth . . . *Chalepispa*

– Humerus angular . . . 51

51(50). Anterior margin of prosternum expanded toward mouth . . . *Chalepotatus*

– Anterior margin of prosternum not expanded toward mouth . . . 52

52(51). Form elongate; elytron with 10 rows of punctures at base . . . 53

– Form oval or cuniform; elytron with 11 rows of punctures at base . . . 55

53(52). Apical tarsomere with one claw . . . *Anisochalepus*

– Apical tarsomere with two claws . . . 54

54(53). Antennomere III twice as long as II or IV . . . *Goyachalepus*

– Antennomere III subequal in length to II or IV . . . *Chalepus*

55(52). Abdominal sterna 1 and 3 with medial sulcus (Fig. 76) . . . *Metaxycera*

– Abdominal sterna 1 and 3 without medial sulcus . . . 56

56(55). Apices of elytra regularly rounded, sutural angle rectangulate . . . 57

– Apices of elytra conjointly rounded, sutural angle emarginate . . . 59

57(56). Elytral costa 3 complete (Fig. 84) . . . *Odontota*

– Elytral costa 3 interrupted in middle or absent . . . 58

58(57). Head constricted behind eyes (Fig. 102) . . . . *Temnochalepus*
– Head not constricted behind eyes (Fig. 56) . . . . *Baliosus*
59(56). Apical antennomere pointed at apex (Fig. 85) . . . . *Oxychalepus*
– Apical antennomere rounded at apex . . 60
60(59). Elytron with costae 1 and 4 complete, costae 2 and 3 almost completely obsolete; costa 1 carinate, 4 less elevated (Fig. 105) . . . . *Xenochalepus* (s. str.)
– Elytron with costae 1, 2, and 4 complete, 3 only visible at base and apex (Fig. 106) . . . . *Xenochalepus* (*Neochalepus*)

Acanthodes Baly
(Fig. 47)

Acanthodes Baly 1864: 262. Type species: *Acanthodes generosa* Baly (by original designation).

Acanthispa Chapuis 1875: 323 [*lapsus calami*].

Description.—Body wedged-shaped. *Head:* Long, flattened; projection present between eyes. *Antenna:* Rigid, 3- to 7-segmented; apical antennomere acutely pointed. *Pronotum:* Slighty narrower than elytra, transverse; medially depressed; basal margin with excavation present on each side. *Scutellum:* Transverse, apex obtuse. *Elytron:* Parallel-sided, slightly enlarged apically; spine-like tooth in exterior apical angle; with 8 rows of punctures; extra punctures present, especially between rows 5 and 7.

Host plants.—*Quetzalia* (Celastraceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—15. Key to species groups: Spaeth (1937).

Range.—Colombia to Argentina.

Acritispa Uhmann
(Figs. 48–49)

Acritispa Uhmann 1940b: 143. Type species: *Acritispa dilatata* Uhmann (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Medial sulcus present; vertex micropunctate. *Antenna:* 8-segmented; antennomeres I and II subequal in length; III widened apically; VII as wide as VIII, difficult to distinguish; VIII hirsute club. *Pronotum:* Wider than long; tooth present in anterior angle; lateral margin evenly convergent from base to apex; two tooth-like projections present on lateral margin; densely coarsely punctate. *Elytron:* Greatly expanded at apex; lateral and apical margins dentate; with lateral and transverse plicae; translucent at exterior apical angle. *Legs:* Profemur expanded apically.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—2. Key to species: Staines (1988).

Range.—Panama to Bolivia.

Agathispa Weise
(Figs. 50–51)

Agathispa Weise 1905a: 64. Type species: *Hispa dimidiata* Olivier (by monotypy).

Description.—Moderately attenuate. *Head:* Clypeus triangular. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomeres I to VI short; VII to XI longer and wider. *Pronotum:* Transverse, narrower in front, obtusely angulate in middle. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Elytron:* Rectangular; with 8 rows of punctures, rows 1–5 regular at base, irregular after middle; scutellar row absent; first costa complete, curves outward at apex. *Legs:* Long; femora with a tooth; tibiae slightly curved.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

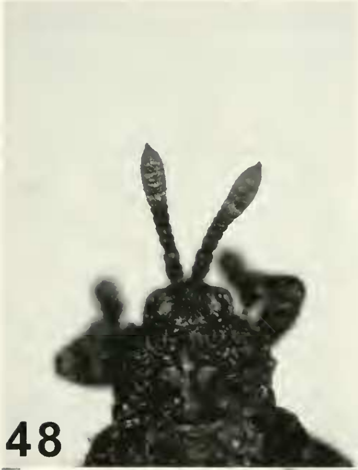
Range.—Dominican Republic.

Anisochalepus Uhmann

Anisochalepus Spaeth 1937: 154 (unavailable name, no type species designated).

Anisochalepus Uhmann 1957a: 109. Type species: *Anisochalepus reimoseri* Uhmann (by monotypy).

Description.—Narrow, elongate, cylindrical. *Head:* Vertex twice as long as wide, flat, depressed between eyes; medial sulcus present; row of punctures present behind eye; clypeus very narrow; frons cristate, deeply punctate. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere III elongate, 2× as long as II, nearly quadrate; IV to VI combined as long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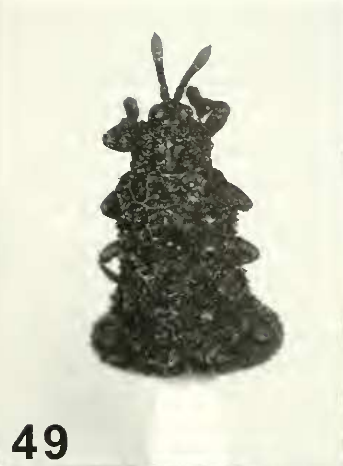
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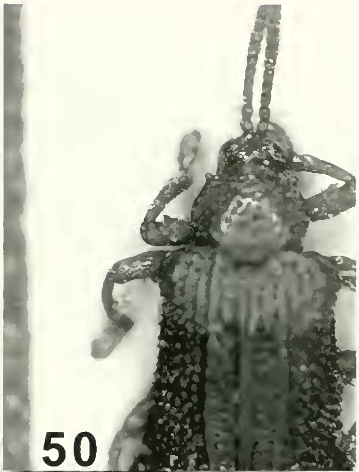
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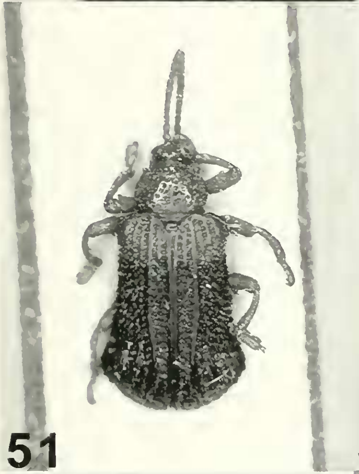
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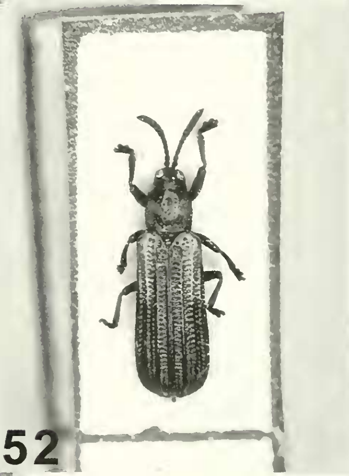
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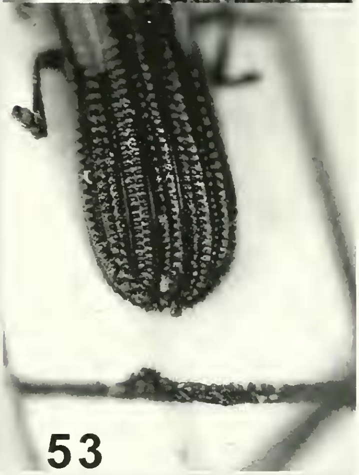
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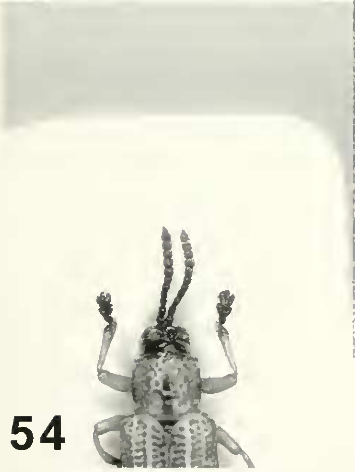
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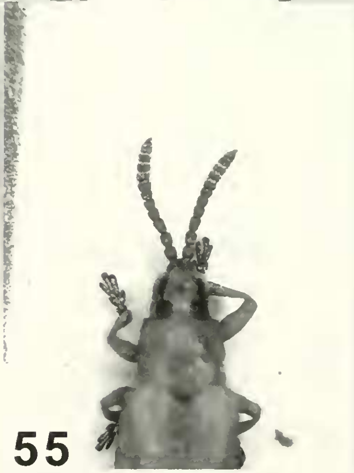
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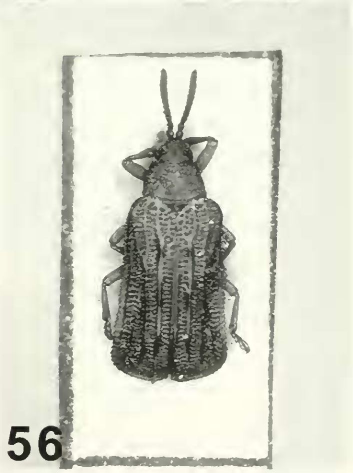
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Figs. 48–56. Dorsal habitus. 48, *Acritispa dilatata* Uhmann antenna. 49, *Acritispa dilatata*. 50, *Agathispa dimidiata* (Olivier), femur. 51, *Agathispa dimidiata*. 52, *Anisostena* (s. str.) sp. 53, *Anisostena* (s. str.) sp., apex of elytra. 54, *Anisostena* (*Apostena*) sp., antenna. 55, *Anisostena* (*Neostena*) *missionensis* Monrós and Viana, antenna. 56, *Baliosus nervosus* (Panzer).

as III. *Pronotum:* Scarcely wider than long; lateral margin weakly convergent, margined behind middle; coarsely punctate; disc with transverse carina present; tooth present in anterior angle; basal impression present. *Scutellum:* Cordate. *Elytron:* Lateral margin finely dentate; apical margin strongly dentate; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row, rows 5 to 8 reduced to two rows behind middle; 4 costae; costa 1 strongly elevated, 2 and 4 weakly elevated, 3 nearly obsolete; sutural margin weakly carinate. *Legs:* Femora and tibiae unarmed; mesotibia weakly curved; femora punctate; apical tarsomeres with one claw.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Paraguay.

Anisostena Weise
(Fig. 52, 53)

Anisostena Weise 1910: 120. Type species: *Charistena elegantula* Baly.

Description.—Body elongate, coarsely punctate. *Head:* Frons medially impressed; vertex with medial sulcus present or absent; eye little swollen. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere I subglobose; II cylindrical, as wide as I; III to VI gradually widening; VII to XI forming a club. *Elytron:* With 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate. *Legs:* Mesotibia strongly curved.

Host plants.—*Bothrichloa, Panicum, Paspalum, Schizachrium, Tripsacum, Valota* (Poaceae) (Staines 1994b, c, d).

Described species.—23. Key to species: Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina; Staines (1994b, c, d).

Range.—Canada to Argentina.

Anisostena (*Apostena* Staines)
(Fig. 54)

Anisostena (*Apostena*) Staines 1993a: 186. Type species: *Anisostena angustata* Pic (by original designation).

Description.—As in *Anisostena* (s. str.) expect: *Head:* Medial sulcus present; apical 5 antennomeres wider than preceding. *Pronotum:* Basal impression present; tooth present in anterior angle. *Elytron:* Costate elytral intervals 2, 4, and 6 do not unite near apex.

Host plants.—Poaceae (Monrós and Viana 1947).

Described species.—2. Key to species: Staines (1993a).

Range.—Argentina.

Anisostena (*Neostena* Monrós and Viana)
(Fig. 55)

Anisostena (*Neostena*) Monrós and Viana 1947: 201. Type species: *Anisostena bicolorceps* Pic (by monotypy).

Description.—As in *Anisostena* (s. str.) except: *Head:* Cylindrical; medial sulcus present; apical 5 antennomeres not wider than preceding. *Pronotum:* Basal margin bisinuate. *Scutellum:* Rounded at apex. *Elytron:* Costate elytral intervals 2, 4, and 6 do not unite near apex.

Host plants.—*Olyra, Panicum* (Poaceae) (Staines 1993a).

Described species.—3. Key to species: Staines (1993a).

Range.—Brazil to Argentina.

Baliosus Weise
(Fig. 56)

Baliosus Weise 1905a: 64. Type species: *Hispa nervosa* Panzer (= *Hispa rubra* Weber) (by original designation).

Parabaliosus Monrós and Viana 1947: 254. Type species: *Parabaliosus ogloblini* Monrós and Viana 1947 (by monotypy); Uhmann 1957b (synonymy).

Description.—Wedge-shaped, somewhat flattened. *Head:* Vertex smooth or slightly punctate. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; apical 5 antennomeres somewhat dilated. *Elytron:* Much wider at apex; apex obtuse or approaching truncate; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; 4 costae, costa 3 feebly interrupted in middle, oblique from umbone to 2nd or 3rd interval for a short distance forward. *Legs:* Short to moderately long; mesotibia not curved.

Host plants.—*Ceanothus* (Rhamnaceae); *Hippocratea* (Celastraceae); *Arrabidea* (Bignoniaceae); *Jatropha* (Euphorbiaceae); *Acer* (Aceraceae); *Ulmus* (Ulmaceae); *Tilia* (Tiliaceae); *Desmodium, Dioclea, Meibomia, Robinia* (Fabaceae); *Bauhinia* (Caesalpiniaceae); *Veronia* (Asteraceae); *Cordia* (Ehretiaceae); *Urtica* (Urticaceae); *Olyra* (Poaceae); *Lippia* (Verbenaceae); *Castanea, Quercus* (Fagaceae); *Salix* (Salicaceae); *Alnus, Betula* (Betulaceae); *Carpinus* (Carpinaceae); *Corylus* (Corylaceae); *Amelanchier, Malus, Prunus, Pyrus, Rubus* (Rosaceae); *Banisteria* (Malpighiaceae); *Citrus* (Rutaceae); *Guazuma* (Sterculiaceae); *Guaiacum* (Zygophyllaceae); *Basanacantha* (Rubiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995); *Urera* (Urticaceae); *Odontonema* (Acanthaceae); Bignoniaceae (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described species.—44. Key to species: Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina; Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Canada to Argentina.

Bothrispa Uhmann
(Fig. 57)

Bothrispa Uhmann 1940b: 143. Type species: *Uroplata depressa* Chapuis (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Vertex with depression between eyes, surface alutaceous; medial sulcus absent; frons projecting. *Antenna:* 8-segmented; antennomere I flattened laterally; II as wide as long, cylindrical; III longer than I or II; IV to VII transverse; VIII hirsute, pointed club. *Pronotum:* Wider than long, convex; densely punctate, except for small portion of disc; margined laterally; tooth present in anterior angle; basal impression present. *Scutellum:* Cuspidate. *Elytron:* Lateral and apical margins strongly dentate; with 8 rows of punctures at base, expands to 10 beyond middle; sutural margin carinate; tricostate, none united. *Legs:* Profemur expanded to apex.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Brazil.

Brachycoryna Guérin-Méneville
(Fig. 58)

Brachycoryna Guérin-Méneville 1844: 280. Type species: *Brachycoryna pumila* Guérin-Méneville (by monotypy).

Physocoryna: Baly 1885: 90 not Guérin-Méneville 1844 [misapplied name].

Description.—*Head:* Small; vertex not prominent, with longitudinal sulcus; eye not prominent, separated by more than width of an eye; area around eye, except along pit, rugose; antenna inserted into pit on front of head; pit divided by shallow, central keel. *Antenna:* Short; 7- or 8-segmented; basal antennomeres more or less similar, penultimate slightly expanded, ultimate forming a hirsute, oval club. *Pronotum:* Wider than long, narrower than elytra, convex; punctures distributed over entire surface except along apical margin; medial callus usually present on disc. *Scutellum:* Small; quadrate. *Elytron:* Oblong-oval, longer than wide, parallel-sided; apex broadly, evenly rounded; lateral and apical margins serrate; humeral angle rounded; with 10 rows of punctures, punctures usually distinct, arranged in pairs, but sometimes becoming confused, plus scutellar row; even intervals elevated and often costate. *Legs:* Short; tibiae and femora subequal in length; trochanters slightly angular; tibiae gradually widening to apex with tuft of setae at apex; femora widest at middle. *Venter:* Pro- and mesosternum punctate in middle, alutaceous.

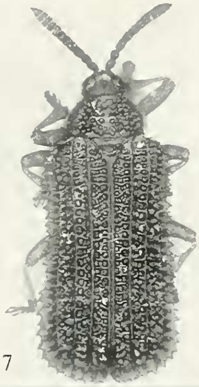
Host plants.—*Abutilon, Sida, Sphaeralcea* (Malvaceae); *Waltheria* (Sterculiaceae); *Artemisia* (Asteraceae) (Staines 1986).

Described species.—7. Key to species: Staines (1986).

Range.—Southern United States to Argentina.

Bruchia Weise
(Fig. 59)

Bruchia Weise 1906a: 227. Type species: *Bruchia sparsa* Weise (by monotypy).



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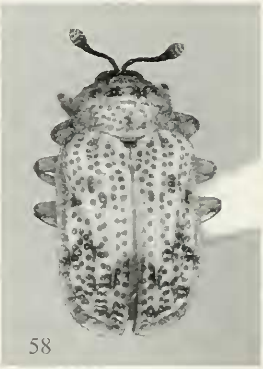

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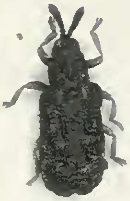

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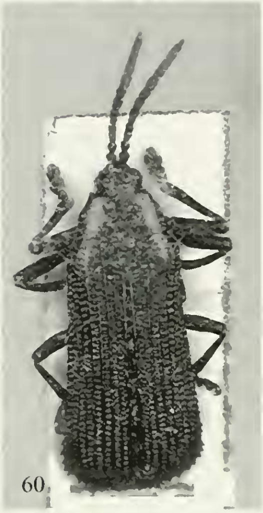

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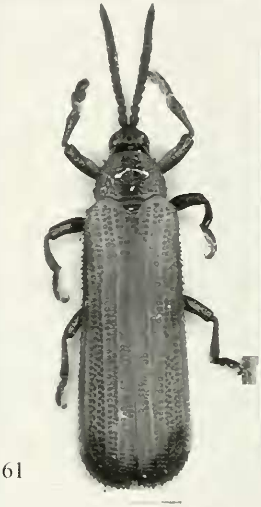

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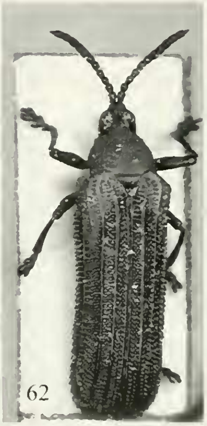

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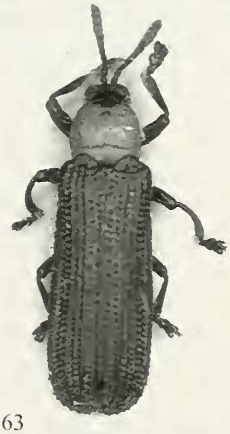

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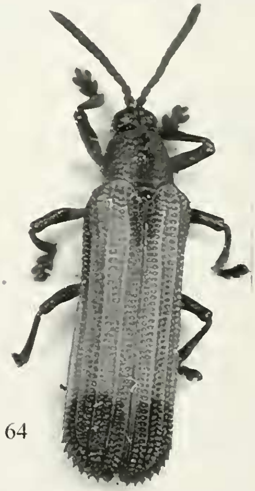

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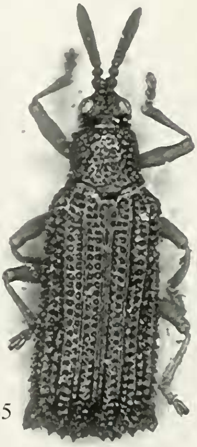

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Figs. 57–65. Dorsal habitus. 57, *Bothrispa depressa* (Chapuis). 58, *Brachycoryna pumila* Guérin. 59, *Bruchia sparsa* Weise. 60, *Carnispa nevermanni* Uhmann. 61, *Chalepotatus coarctatus* (Chapuis). 62, *Chalepus sanguinicollis* (L.). 63, *Charistena ruficollis* (F.). 64, *Clinocarispa fasciata* Weise. 65, *Cnetispa darwini* Maulik.

Bruchiella Weise 1916: 39 (invalid replacement name for *Bruchia*).

Description.—*Head:* Medial sulcus present. *Antenna:* 7-segmented; antennomeres I to V very sharp, gradually widening after III, apical two antennomeres less separated; I to III short, transverse; IV to V very short, strongly transverse; VI as long and wider than preceding two combined, as wide as VII; VII subovate, pointed at apex. *Pronotum:* Narrow, width at base and apex equal; lateral margin deflexed, nearly parallel-sided; disc convex, regularly subseriate-punctate; medial line finely impressed. *Scutellum:* Small, quadrate. *Elytron:* 3× as long as pronotum, slightly convex; apex conjointly rounded; with 8 rows of punctures; lightly bicostate, costae interrupted, transversely united before apex.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—2.

Range.—Costa Rica to Argentina.

Carinispa Uhmann
(Fig. 60)

Carinispa Uhmann 1930a: 255. Type species: *Carinispa nevermanni* Uhmann (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Vertex trisulcate, impunctate; frons projecting. *Antenna:* 8-segmented; antennomere I subglobular; II transverse; III to V cylindrical; VI to VII transverse; VIII pointed at apex. *Pronotum:* Wider than long, widest at base, convex, densely punctate; basal impression present; tooth present in anterior angle. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Elytron:* Lateral margin sparsely dentate; apical margin dentate; with 8 regular rows of punctures; tricostate, costae weakly carinate.

Host plants.—*Bunchosia, Malpighia* (Malpighiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—1.

Range.—Costa Rica.

Chalepotatus Weise
(Fig. 61)

Chalepotatus Weise 1910: 133. Type species: *Odontota coarctatus* Chapuis (designated by Monrós and Viana 1947).

Description.—Body elongate, moderately flattened. *Head:* Clypeus smooth or setose, with medial carina ending in a tooth before antennal base. *Antenna:* 11-segmented. *Pronotum:* Lateral margin rounded; disc smooth, shiny. *Elytron:* At humeri little wider than pronotum, sides moderately parallel; apex conjointly rounded; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row, puncture rows 5 to 8 narrowed to two rows on basal ½; 4 costae, costa 3 united with 4 for ¼th its length. *Venter:* Prosternum with mid-anterior projection. *Legs:* Short.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—3. Key to species: Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Chalepsipa Uhmann

Chalepsipa Uhmann 1955: 3. Type species: *Chalepsipa ignorata* Uhmann (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Vertex extremely smooth, alutaceous; medial sulcus present; frons cuspidate, raised in profile; constricted at base. *Antenna* (only two basal antennomeres present in holotype): Antennomere I globose, punctate; II transverse, punctate. *Pronotum:* Widest at base, weakly transverse; lateral margin parallel to weakly convergent; disc densely punctate; basal impression present; tooth present in anterior angle. *Scutellum:* Ligulate. *Elytron:* Parallel-sided, lateral margin smooth; apical margin with 5 teeth; humerus raised into backward pointed tooth; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; three complete costae (1, 2, 4), 3 visible at humerus and apex; costae 1 and 2 strongly elevated. *Legs:* Femora densely punctate; apical tarsomere with two claws.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—French Guyana.

Chalepus Thunberg
(Fig. 62)

Chalepus Thunberg 1805: 282. Type species: *Hispa sanguinicollis* Linnaeus (designated by Weise 1905a).

Anoplitis Kirby 1837: 227. Type species: *Hispa bicolor* Olivier (by monotypy); Butte 1968b (synonymy).

Parachalepus Baly 1885: 47. Type species: *Parachalepus brevicornis* Baly (by monotypy); Staines 1993b (synonymy).

Description.—*Head:* Wider than long; vertex sulcate or micropunctate; frontal carina feebly developed, elongate or diamond-shaped, extending between antenna and joining clypeal base; clypeus large and usually longer than wide, triangularly elevated, apex feebly arcuate, surface finely punctate or coarsely granularly tuberculate with long white setae. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; basal antennomere incrassate. *Pronotum:* Transverse; convex; slight basal depression with ante-scutellar transverse carina; lateral margin angulate in middle. *Elytron:* Subelongate, parallel, slightly indented at sides; apex regularly rounded, finely serrulate; with 10 rows of punctures at base and apex, may be reduced after middle, scutellar row absent. *Venter:* Sparsely, irregularly micropunctate; abdominal sternite 5 apically truncate.

Host plants.—*Theobroma* (Sterculiaceae); *Bambusa, Brachiaria, Chusquea,* Elymus, *Hystrix, Lasiacis, Olyra, Panicum, Paspalum, Valota, Zea* (Poaceae); *Apios, Benthamantha, Calopogonium, Canavalia, Crotalaria, Cymbosema, Desmodium, Dioclea, Dolichos, Falcata, Glycine, Lathyrus, Meibomia, Mucuna, Phaseolus, Pueraria, Robinia, Vicia* (Fabaceae); *Bauhinia, Cassia* (Caesalpiniaceae); *Prosopis* (Mimosaceae); *Aloysia, Vitex* (Verbenaceae); *Paullinia* (Sapindaceae); *Philodendron* (Araceae); *Cyanus, Eupatorium, Verbesina, Veronia, Wedelia* (Asteraceae); *Cordia* (Ehretiaceae); *Quercus* (Fabaceae); *Cerasus, Crataegus, Malus, Pyrus* (Rosaceae); *Ipomoea* (Convolvulaceae); *Commelina* (Commelinaceae); *Acer* (Aceraceae); *Betula* (Betulaceae); *Terminalia* (Combretaceae); *Bromelia* (Bromeliaceae); *Aristolochia* (Aristolochiaceae); *Arrabidea* (Bignoniaceae); *Actinostomon* (Euphorbiaceae); *Celastrus* (Celastraceae); Sapindaceae (Jolivet and Howkeswood 1995); Tilaceae (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described species.—92±. Key to species: Uhmann (1936a), covered 48 species; Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina; Butte (1968b), North America; Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Canada to Argentina.

Charistena Baly
(Fig. 63)

Charistena Baly 1864: 251. Type species: *Hispa ruficollis* Fabricius (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Small; frons not prominent; eye finely granulate. *Antenna:* 10-segmented; antennomere I stout, oval; II longer than I; III longer than II; IV to VI gradually shorter; VII to X distinct, shorter than others. *Pronotum:* Subcylindrical, not clearly margined. *Elytron:* Elongate, parallel-sided; apex rounded; with 8 rows of coarse punctures; tricostate. *Legs:* Mesotibia strongly arcuate, inner apical angle acute, slightly prolonged; tarsomeres dilated, densely pubescent beneath; tarsomere 1 triangular, rather small; 2 reniform; 3 deeply bilobed; 4 slightly longer than lobes of 3; claws feebly curved, divergent.

Host plants.—*Panicum, Paspalum, Zea* (Poaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—6.

Range.—Colombia to Argentina.

Clinocarispa Uhmann
(Fig. 64)

Clinocarispa Uhmann 1935b: 227 (unavailable name, type species not designated).

Clinocarispa Uhmann 1940b: 143. Type

species: *Odontota sauveuri* Chapuis (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Medial sulcus present; rounded depression present on vertex; clypeus smooth, sparsely setose. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, fusiform, not thickened at apex, slightly compressed laterally, striate; antennomere I subglobular; II transverse; III to V cylindrical, III longest; VI to X transverse; XI pointed at apex; VII to XI pubescent. *Pronotum:* Longer than wide, convex, uniformly punctate; basal impression present; longitudinal medial carina present. *Scutellum:* Subquadrate. *Elytron:* Subparallel, slightly divergent posteriorly; lateral margin smooth; apical margin dentate; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row, with some additional puncture rows on humerus; tricostate. *Legs:* Tarsal claws with two teeth. *Venter:* Prosternum elevated between front coxae, depressed toward mouth, not projecting forward.

Host plants.—*Bambusa, Olyra* (Poaceae) (Ramos 1996).

Described species.—7. Key to species: Ramos (1996).

Range.—Colombia to Peru.

Cnetispa Maulik
(Fig. 65)

Cnetispa Maulik 1930: 49. Type species: *Cnetispa darwini* Maulik (by original designation).

Description.—Small. *Antenna:* 9-segmented; short, barely reaching to base of pronotum, not produced into acute point at apex; antennomeres I and II distinct; III to IX forming elongate, slightly flattened club, III longest; IX broadest at apex. *Pronotum:* Subcylindrical, narrowed apically; light prescutellar impression present. *Scutellum:* Rectangular. *Elytron:* Lateral margin serrate; external apical angle expanding but not spine-like; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row.

Host plants.—*Centrosema, Cymbosema, Desmodium* (Fabaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—4.

Range.—Costa Rica to Argentina.

Corynispa Uhmann
(Fig. 66)

Corynispa Uhmann 1940b: 143. Type species: *Uroplata clavicornis* Uhmann (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Medial sulcus absent; vertex alutaceous, with depression between eyes; carina present from depression to antennal base. *Antenna:* 7-segmented; antennomere I subglobose, II transverse, III cylindrical; IV to VI transverse, VII 2× as wide as the preceding. *Pronotum:* Longer than wide, parallel-sided; with scattered large punctures; two areas on either side of disc with dense punctures. *Elytron:* Lateral and apical margins dentate; dilated at apex; with 10 rows of punctures; costae carinate, especially on basal 1/5; costa 2 highly carinate at humerus, continues on basal ½, more elevated at apex. *Legs:* Thickened; tarsal claws with tooth at base.

Host plant.—*Stigmatophyllum* (Malpighiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

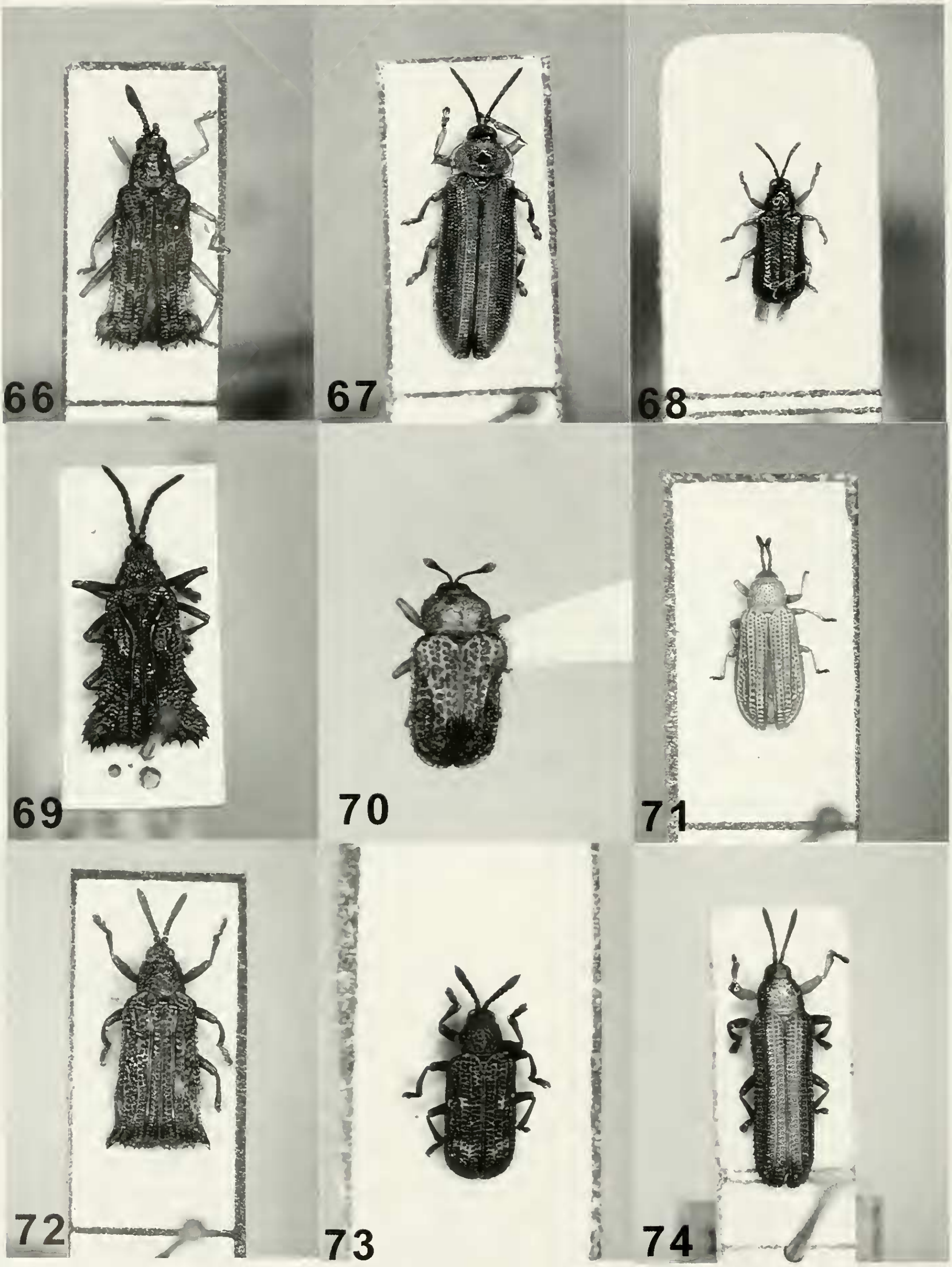
Described species.—1.

Range.—Brazil.

Craspedonispa Weise
(Fig. 67)

Craspedonispa Weise 1910: 125. Type species: *Craspedonispa modesta* Weise (by monotypy).

Description.—Body moderately elongate, almost parallel, slightly convex. *Head:* Clypeus triangular. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, moderately short, filiform; apical 5 antennomeres thickened. *Pronotum:* 2× as wide as long, narrowing basally; lateral margin rounded, broadly and conspicuously margined. *Scutellum:* Wider than long; narrowing behind; apex rounded. *Elytron:* Wider than pronotum; parallel-sided; lateral margin with tooth; apex narrowed, conjointly rounded; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row, punctures close together; punctures of row 10 transverse and reach to



Figs. 66–74. Dorsal habitus. 66, *Corynispa clavicornis* Uhmann. 67, *Craspodonispa* sp. 68, *Dectalia lema* Weise. 69, *Euprinota aterrima* (Guérin). 70, *Fossispa lutena* Staines. 71, *Glyphuroplata uniformis* (Smith). 72, *Heptachispa texta* Uhmann. 73, *Heptatomispa kesseli* Uhmann. 74, *Heptispa solarii* Weise.

lateral margin; unicostate. *Venter:* Prosternum narrowed between coxae. *Legs:* Moderately short.

Host plant.—*Saccharum* (Poaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—2.

Range.—Trinidad to Brazil.

Decatelia Weise
(Fig. 68)

Decatelia Weise 1904: 435. Type species: *Decatelia lema* Weise (by monotypy).

Paradecatelia Uhmann 1940b: 144. Type species: *Paradecatelia viridis* Uhmann (by monotypy); Monrós and Viana 1947 (synonmy).

Description.—Body small; rounded in front; eye large. *Head:* Clypeus triangular, overlapping labrum. *Antenna:* Reaching humeri, filiform, 9- or 10-segmented; antennomere II longer than I; III not significantly longer than II; apical 5 antennomeres thicker and wider. *Pronotum:* Slightly wider than long, cylindrical; transverse sulcus present before base; lateral margin constricted before base. *Scutellum:* Transverse, quadrate. *Elytron:* Wider than pronotum at humeri, almost parallel-sided; apex widely conjointly rounded; truncate at base; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; rows 5 to 8 in a longitudinal cavity with angular sides; rows before cavity confused or reduced to 2 or 3 rows. *Venter:* Abdominal sterna 1 and 2 separated by deep suture; prosternum simple, truncate behind. *Legs:* Mesotibia curved; tarsal claws moderately divergent.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—7. Key to species: Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina.

Range.—Colombia to Argentina.

Euprionota Guérin-Méneville
(Fig. 69)

Euprionota Guérin-Méneville 1844: 278. Type species: *Euprionota aterrima* Guérin-Méneville (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Vertex with 3 to 5 longitudinal sulci. *Antenna:* 8-segmented; reaching to middle of elytra; antennomeres I to VII short, slightly compressed laterally; VIII wider, compressed laterally. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Pronotum:* Transverse; lateral margin sinuate, narrowing anteriorly; basal margin as wide as base of elytra. *Elytron:* Expanding apically; lateral and apical margins strongly denticulate, teeth alternately large and small on apex; exterior apical angle with strong, laminate tooth; tricostate, costa 1 strong, entire, more elevated at base.

Host plant.—*Vernonia* (Asteraceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—5.

Range.—Mexico to Colombia.

Fossispa Staines
(Fig. 70)

Fossispa Staines 1989a: 343. Type species: *Fossispa lutena* Staines (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Surface micropunctate; medial sulcus present; 3 short lateral sulci present near eye; antenna inserted into quadrate pit; pit divided by keel; carina present around eye. *Antenna:* 8-segmented, clavate. *Pronotum:* Wider than long; completely margined laterally; raised areas between punctures micropunctate. *Scutellum:* Quadrate; micropunctate. *Elytron:* With 4 discal costae, costa 3 short and weak, costae 1, 2, and 4 united apically; punctures in double rows, with 8 rows of punctures basally, 10 apically, basal rows 5 and 6 in longitudinal medial depression, latter rows briefly expand to 4 rows behind middle; a short, weak costa between apical rows 6 and 7; costae and raised areas between punctures micropunctate. *Venter:* Rugose at sides.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Guatemala, Jamaica, and Mexico.

Glyphuroplata Uhmann
(Fig. 71)

Glyphuroplata Uhmann 1940b: 143. Type species: *Hispa pluto* Newman (= *Hispa* *porcata* Melsheimer) (by original designation).

Glyphuroplata Uhmann 1937b: 453 (unavailable name, type species not designated).

Description.—Small, coarsely punctate. *Head:* Vertex trisulcate. *Antenna:* 8-segmented, gradually broadening apically. *Elytron:* With 8 or 9 rows of punctures at base, at apical ⅓ may be 10 rows; punctures between rows 4 and 6 may be confused or expanded to 3 or 4 short rows; tricostate. *Legs:* Mesotibia with blunt inward projecting tooth at apex; no distinct tooth before each tarsal claw.

Host plants.—*Digitaria, Eriochloa, Panicum, Valota* (Poaceae) (Riley 1985).

Described species.—4. Key to species: Riley (1985), North America.

Range.—United States to Costa Rica.

Goyachalepus Pic

Goyachalepus Pic 1929a: 26. Type species: *Goyachalepus donckieri* Pic (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Elongate; vertex micropunctate with scattered large punctures; medial sulcus present, becomes keel before base of antenna; two lateral sulci present near top of eye; frons projecting. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, robust, laterally compressed; antennomere I globose; II transverse; III largest, 2.5× length of II or IV; IV to X transverse; XI appendiculate. *Pronotum:* Wider than long; with large, deep punctures; lateral margin sinuate; tooth present in anterior angle; basal impression present. *Scutellum:* Quadrate; alutaceous. *Elytron:* Elongate; lateral margin serrate; apical margin dentate, laminate; with 8 rows of punctures at base plus scutellar row; on apical 1/5 puncture rows 5 and 6 expand to two additional rows divided by a small costa; suture carinate; tricostate, none united; costae 1 and 3 straight, 2 sinuate on apical 1/5. *Venter:* 5 visible abdominal sterna. *Legs:* Apical tarsomeres with two claws.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Brazil.

Heptachispa Uhmann
(Fig. 72)

Heptachispa Uhmann 1953: 876. Replacement name for *Heptatoma* Weise 1921: 187 [preoccupied by *Heptatoma* Meigen (Diptera)]. Type species: *Uroplata crassicornis* Chapuis.

Description.—*Head:* Vertex alutaceous; medial sulcus deep, wide; antennal base on a projection from head. *Antenna:* 7-segmented, thick; antennomeres I to VI transverse, I to IV strongly so; VII longest, a rounded, flattened club. *Pronotum:* Completely margined; basal margin bisinuate; with deep punctures. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Elytron:* Exterior apical angle expanding into tooth-like lamina; with 9 rows of punctures at base, rows 5 to 8 expand to an additional row after middle; tricostate. *Legs:* Tarsal claws with a tooth near base.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—5.

Range.—Brazil to Paraguay.

Heptatomispa Uhmann
(Fig. 73)

Heptatomispa Uhmann 1940b: 143. Type species: *Heptatomispa kesseli* Uhmann (by monotypy).

Description.—Small, parallel-sided. *Head:* Medial sulcus absent; vertex with depression behind eye; surface micropunctate. *Antenna:* 7-segmented, large; antennomeres I to VI transverse, punctate; VII thick, oval; VI not as long as preceding two combined, transverse. *Pronotum:* Convex; alutaceous; with large punctures, along base arranged in two rows. *Elytron:* With 8 rows of punctures at base, expands to 10 on apical ⅓; 4 costae, 1, 2, and 4 entire; alutaceous.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Brazil.

Heptispa Weise
(Fig. 74)

Heptispa Weise 1906b: 241. Type species: *Heptispa solarii* Weise (by monotypy).

Description.—Body strongly flattened. *Head:* Medial sulcus present; sulcus present on inner margin of eye; vertex with few scattered punctures. *Antenna:* 7-segmented; antennomeres I and II transverse, subequal in length; III longer, cylindrical; IV to VI transverse, decreasing in length; VII longest, hirsute, slightly pointed at apex. *Pronotum:* Transverse, completely margined; with large punctures; tooth present in anterior angle; prebasal impression present. *Scutellum:* Transverse, rounded at apex. *Elytron:* Parallel-sided; lateral and apical margins dentate; with 7 entire rows of punctures plus a short row at the humerus, scutellar row absent; tricostate, costae 1 and 2 entire, 3 begins at humerus, all united at apex. *Venter:* Metasternum punctate at sides; last abdominal sternite punctate in middle.

Host plants.—*Cassia* (Caesalpiniaceae); *Inga* (Mimosaceae); *Machaerium* (Fabaceae); *Serjania* (Sapindaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995); *Mimosa* (Mimosaceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described species.—6. Key to species: Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Mexico to Brazil.

Heterispa Chapuis
(Fig. 75)

Heterispa Chapuis 1875: 321. Type species: *Heterispa infuscata* Chapuis (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Small, globose; vertex with medial sulcus; conical projection forward to between eyes; antenna with conical projection at base; eye large, convex. *Antenna:* 8-segmented, extends beyond base of pronotum; club with whorls of setae. *Pronotum:* Quadrangular or slightly transverse, narrower than elytra; narrowing from base to apex; light prescutellar impression present. *Scutellum:* Longer than wide. *Elytron:* Oblong or elongate, subparallel; obtuse projection present in exterior apical angle; lateral margin finely serrate; apical margin with many strong, sharp, unequal spines; with 10 rows of large, regular punctures plus scutellar row; elytral interval 2 strongly costate; 4 costate at humerus and apex; 6 visible only at base; 8 entire, less elevated. *Venter:* Mesosternum swollen anteriorly. *Legs:* Long, slender.

Host plants.—*Althaea, Malvastrum, Sida, Sphaeralcea* (Malvaceae); *Triumfetta* (Tiliaceae); *Guazuma* (Sterculiaceae); *Panicum, Stenotaphrum* (Poaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995); *Apeiba* (Tilaceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described species.—5.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Metaxycera Baly
(Fig. 76)

Metaxycera Baly 1864: 255. Type species: *Cephalodonta purpurata* Guérin-Méneville (by original designation).

Description.—Body wedge-shaped, flat. *Head:* Clypeus transverse-triangular, extending to base of antenna. *Antenna:* 11-segmented, strongly filiform, apical 5 antennomeres thickened. *Pronotum:* Almost 2× as wide as long; lateral margin weakly rounded, slightly margined. *Scutellum:* Wider than long, apex rounded. *Elytron:* At humeri wider than pronotum, gradually narrowing to apex; apex widely conjointly rounded; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; 4 costae. *Venter:* Abdominal sterna 1 and 3 with deep sulcus in middle.

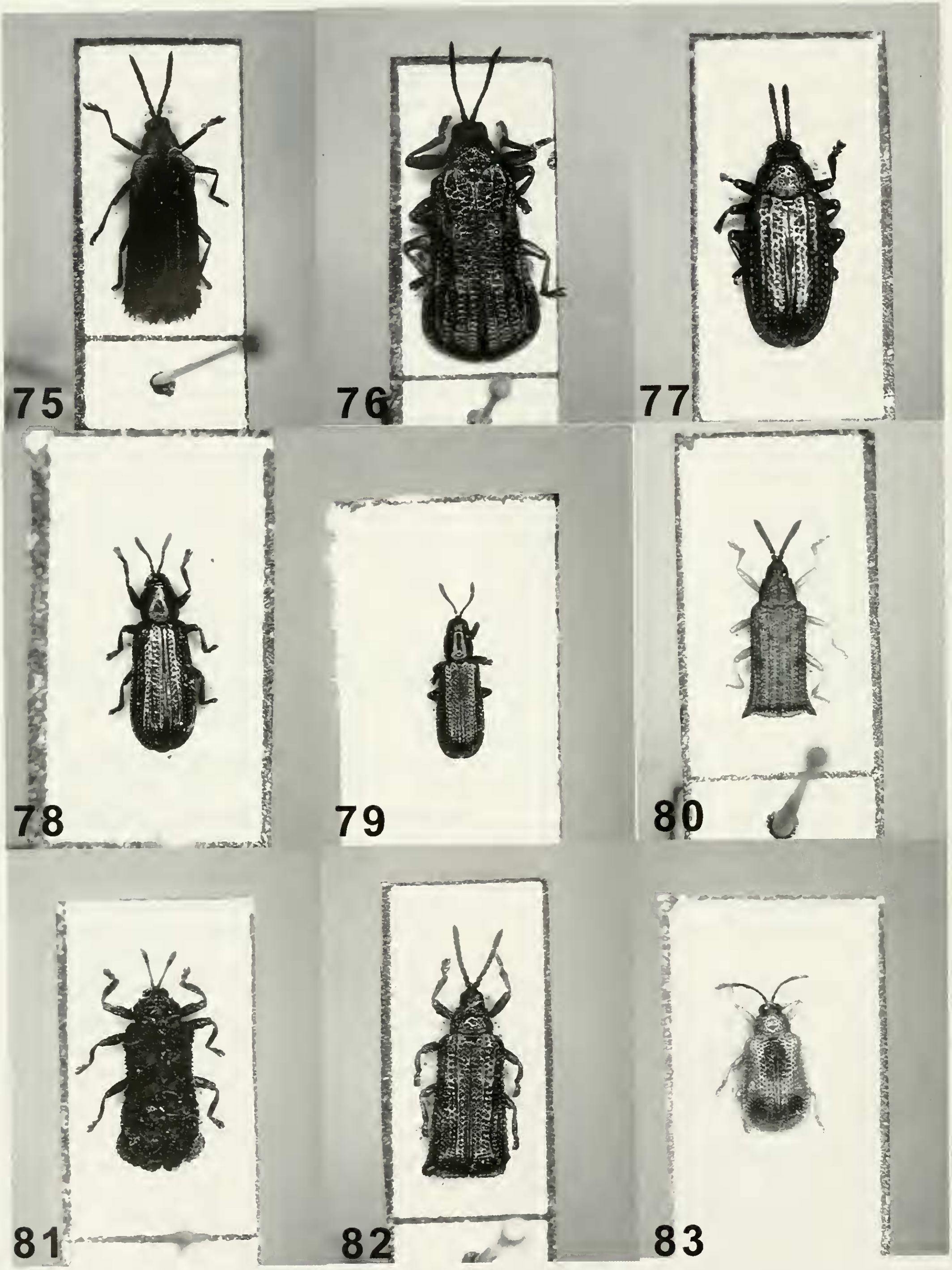
Host plants.—*Cecropia* (Cecropiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—12.

Range.—Colombia to Uruguay.

Microrhopala Chevrolat
(Fig. 77)

Microrhopala Chevrolat 1837: 339. Type species: *Hispa vittata* Fabricius (designated by Baly 1864).



Figs. 75–83. Dorsal habitus. 75, *Heterispa vinula* (Erichson). 76, *Metaxycera sexpustulata* Baly. 77, *Microrhopala vittata* (F.). 78, *Nanocthispa atra* (Weise). 79, *Nonispa carlosbruchi* Maulik. 80, *Octhispa* sp. 81, *Octotoma scabripennis* Guérin. 82, *Octuroplata octopustulata* (Baly). 83, *Odontispa bimaculata* Uhmann.

Description.—*Head:* Subglobular; vertex mesally impressed, impression bordered on each side by longitudinal row of punctures; longitudinal sulcus present between antenna; area surrounding eye punctate. *Antenna:* Reaching beyond base of pronotum; antennomeres VII and VIII wider and more pubescent than preceding. *Pronotum:* Longer than wide, widest posteriorly, often narrowed anteriorly, narrower than elytra at humeri; convex; anterior margin straight, lateral margin straight, arcuate, sinuate or bisinuate, posterior margin bisinuate; punctation usually dense; a slender, usually slightly elevated strip lacking coarse punctures present in front of scutellum. *Elytron:* Longer than wide; usually slightly narrowed behind humerus; with 8 rows of punctures plus a scutellar row; rows 1 and 2 extending to apex, 8 and 9 separate or sometimes confused apically, extending to near suture where they unite with 1 and 2; intervals 1 and 9 and also 3 and 7 uniting apically; interval 9 strongly elevated. *Venter:* Prosternum margined anteriorly by row of short setae; abdomen sparsely punctate and pubescent, apical sternite more coarsely punctate and often more pubescent than preceding sterna.

Host plants.—*Ambrosia, Aster, Boltonia, Brickellia, Chrysopsis, Encelia, Franseria, Helianthus, Silphium, Sericocarpus, Solidago* (Asteraceae); *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—19. Key to species: Clark (1983), North America; Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Canada to Colombia.

Mimoethispa Pic

Mimoethispa Pic 1927b: 10. Type species: *Mimoethispa irregularis* Pic (by monotypy).

Description.—Oblong-elongate, somewhat dilated apically, shining. *Head:* Vertex micropunctate; medial sulcus absent; frons with projection at base of antenna; clypeal margin evenly arcuate. *Antenna:* 8-segmented, antennomeres I to VI small; VII elongate, as long as IV to VI combined; VIII largest, 3× length of VII, apex somewhat attenuate. *Pronotum:* Widest at base, narrowing anteriorly; disc impunctate; basal impression present, with scattered punctures; laterally with dense, large punctures. *Scutellum:* Triangular; micropunctate. *Elytron:* Lateral and apical margins dentate; flattened lamina present from exterior apical angle to suture; humerus pronounced; with 8 rows of punctures at base, expanded to 9 rows posteriorly, additional row present between costae 2 and 3; tricostate, costa 3 as wide as a puncture.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Brazil.

Nanocthispa Monrós and Viana
(Fig. 78)

Nanocthispa Monrós and Viana 1947: 312. Type species: *Octhispa atra* Weise (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Finely punctate; opaque; with very fine pubescence; frons depressed, concave, with some sulci; clypeus large, flat, less densely punctate than rest of head, subquadrate; eye small, with carina behind. *Antenna:* Short, 7-segmented; antennomere II 1.5× the length of I. *Pronotum:* Subcylindrical; transversely convex. *Scutellum:* Small, quadrangular; angle rounded. *Elytron:* Parallel-sided; apex conjointly rounded, with 2 small teeth; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate, all unite at apex.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Argentina.

Nonispa Maulik
(Fig. 79)

Nonispa Maulik 1933: 606. Type species: *Nonispa carlosbruchi* Maulik (by monotypy).

Enneachalepus Spaeth 1934: 207. Type species: *Enneachalepus aeruginosus*

Spaeth (by monotypy); Uhmann 1957b (synonymy).

Description.—Body oblong, slightly narrowed in front, widest at apex. *Head:* Wide, convex, smooth; eye small, not convex, carina absent on inner margin; clypeus wider than long, punctate. *Antenna:* 9-segmented. *Pronotum:* Longer than wide, scarcely punctate; slight basal impression present. *Scutellum:* Quadrate, rounded at apex. *Elytron:* Parallel-sided; lateral margin smooth; upper surface smooth, without elevations, depressions or roughness; apex rounded, small emargination at apical sutural angle; with 8 rows of punctures, scutellar row absent; tricostate, costae more elevated toward apex. *Venter:* Smooth. *Legs:* Slender, unarmed.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Bolivia to Argentina.

Octhispa Chapuis
(Fig. 80)

Octhispa Chapuis 1877: 23. Type species: *Octhispa fossulata* Chapuis (designated by Monrós and Viana 1947).

Oethispa Pic 1927b: 12 (*lapsus calami*).

Description.—Body moderately attenuate or very narrow. *Head:* Small; eye slightly prominent; vertex with medial sulcus; clypeus prominent, punctate. *Antenna:* Moderately long or short, 8-segmented, more or less clavate; apical antennomere rounded, middle antennomeres compressed laterally. *Pronotum:* Narrowed anteriorly; basal impression present; punctate. *Scutellum:* Quadrangular, angle rounded. *Elytron:* Humerus may have large tooth; lateral and apical margins dentate; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate; apex rounded, emarginate or truncate.

Host plants.—*Dioclea, Machaerium* (Fabaceae); *Inga* (Mimosaceae); *Cassia* (Caesalpiniaceae); *Basanacantha* (Rubiaceae); *Adenocalymna, Paullinia, Serjania* (Ehretiaceae); *Coccoloba* (Polygonaceae); *Byrsonima, Malpighia* (Malpighiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995); *Stigmatophyllum* (Malphigiaceae); *Colubrina* (Rhamnaceae); *Ochroma* (Bombaceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described speices.—102. Key to species: Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Octotoma Chevrolat
(Fig. 81)

Octotoma Chevrolat 1837: 390. Type species: *Hispa plicatula* Fabricius (by monotypy).

Description.—Body wedged-shaped. *Head:* Medial sulcus present or absent. *Antenna:* 8-segmented; reaching to base of pronotum; antennomere I subglobose; VII as wide as VIII; VIII oval, subacute at tip. *Pronotum:* Transverse; tooth present in anterior angle; margined laterally; four depressions present, two before and two after midline. *Elytron:* With 8 or 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; costae may be developed; some species with transverse and lateral carinae, these species having asymmetrical sculpture. *Legs:* Femora distinctly sinuate beneath near apex; tibiae curved at base, protibia more dilated than others and with outer edge sinuate; tarsomeres dilated, densely pubescent beneath, tarsomeres 1 small, twice as long as wide, 3 longer than 2 and deeply bilobed, 4 little longer than lobes of 3; claws divergent.

Host plants.—*Clerdendrum, Lantana, Tectona, Verbena* (Verbebaceae); *Mentha, Monarda, Origanum, Salvia* (Lamiaceae); *Campsis, Tecoma* (Bignoniaceae); *Canavalia, Cymbosema, Dioclea, Lespedeza* (Fabaceae); *Fraxinus* (Oleaceae); *Sesamum* (Pedaliaceae); *Eupatorium* (Asteraceae); *Quercus* (Fagaceae); *Xanthorrhoea* (Xanthorrhoeaceae); *Stigmatophyllum* (Malpighiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—10. Key to species: Staines (1989b, 1994a).

Range.—United States to Brazil.

Octuroplata Uhmann
(Fig. 82)

Octuroplata Uhmann 1937b: 454 (unavailable name, type species not designated).
Octuroplata Uhmann 1940b: 143. Type species: *Uroplata octopustulata* Baly (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Oblong, rounded anteriorly; vertex without sulci; interocular impression present which becomes keel anteriorly; eye slightly prominent; clypeus smooth, flat. *Antenna:* 8-segmented; apical antennomere pointed. *Pronotum:* Transverse; laterally rounded; punctate. *Scutellum:* Oblong. *Elytron:* With 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate (1, 2, 4) in anterior center, becomes 2 lines of sunken punctures and vestige of costa 3 on apical ½. *Legs:* Short; tarsal claws with tooth at base.

Host plant.—*Senna* (Fabaceae) (Teixeira et al. 1999).

Described species.—9.

Range.—French Guyana to Argentina.

Odontispa Uhmann
(Fig. 83)

Odontispa Uhmann 1940a: 120. Type species: *Prospodonta latipennis* Pic (by monotypy).

Description.—Elytra much wider than pronotum. *Head:* Vertex smooth; frons elongate, projecting between antennal bases; antennal insertion below midpoint of eye. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere III longest; apical 5 antennomeres thickened. *Pronotum:* Strongly transverse, 2× as wide as long, convex; lateral margin bisinuate, tooth present in middle of lateral margin; disc smooth, strongly punctate laterally; basal impression present. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Elytron:* Much wider than pronotum; short-oval; lateral margin indented behind humerus; lateral and apical margins flattened, finely, sparsely dentate; humerus prominent; punctures large, shallow; interval 8 costate on apical ½; suture elevated. *Legs:* Small tooth present before each tarsal claw.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—2.

Range.—Brazil.

Odontota Chevrolat
(Fig. 84)

Odontota Chevrolat 1837: 388. Type species: *Hispa scapularis* Olivier (designated by Butte 1968c).

Description.—Wedged-shaped or oblong. *Head:* Slightly wider than long; vertex trisulcate, area between ocular and medial sulci finely rugopunctate; frontal ridge cristulate, either elongate or diamond-shaped; clypeus strongly transverse, prominently raised, base subangulate. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; basal antennomere incrassate. *Pronotum:* Transverse, generally widest medially; lateral margin angulate in middle, bisinuate; dorsum transversely convex, basal depression present or absent. *Elytron:* Oblong, gradually but slightly dilated from base to apex; apex regularly rounded; exterior apical angle rectangulate; lateral margin serrulate or not; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row. *Venter:* Abdominal sternite 5 generally truncate, female with small irregular patch of setae on center elevation.

Host plants.—*Amorpha, Amphicarpaea, Apios, Glycine, Meibomia, Pueraria, Robinia, Sophora, Tephrosia* (Fabaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

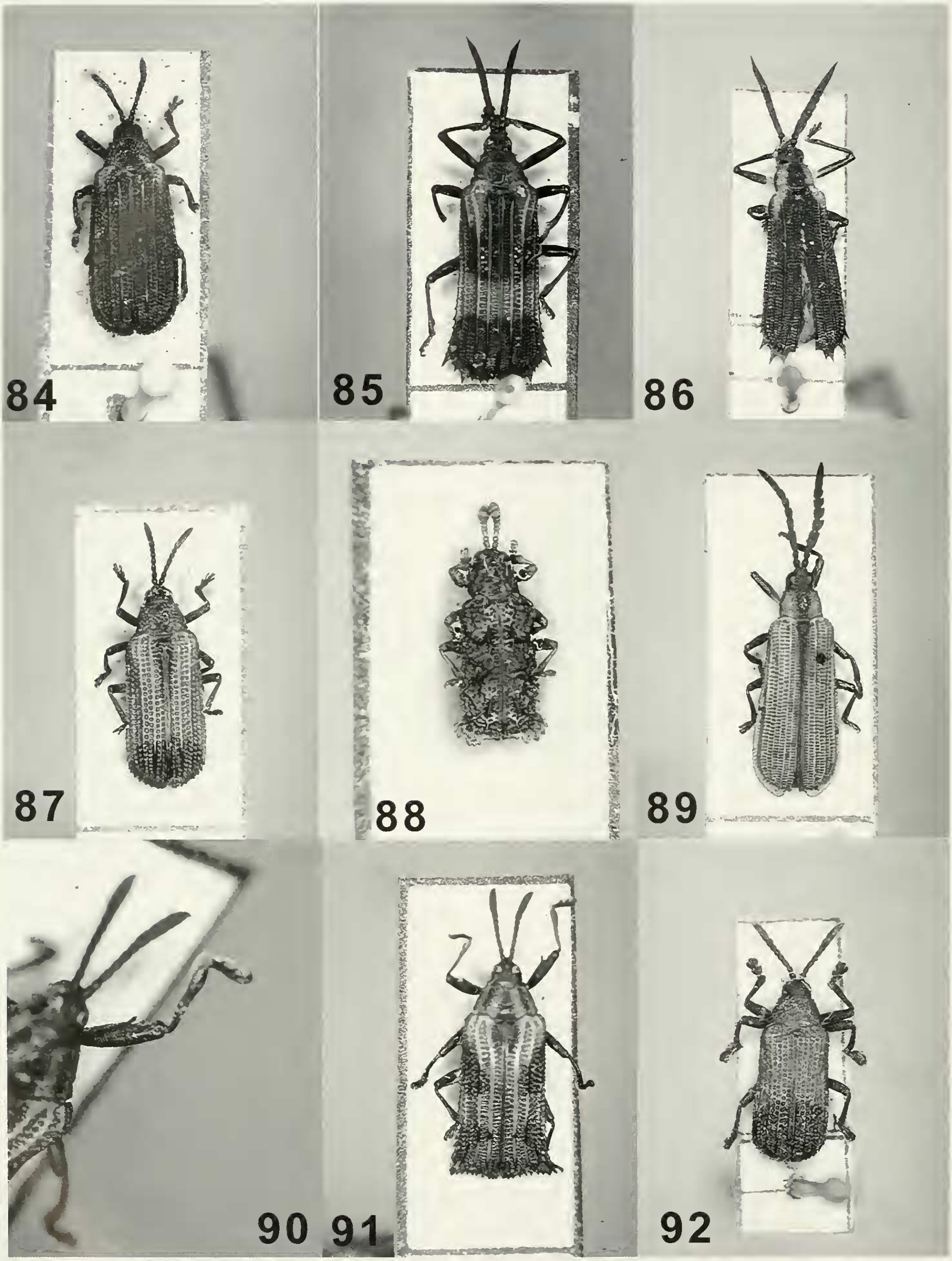
Described species.—7. Key to species: Butte (1968c), North America.

Range.—Canada to United States.

Oxychalepus Uhmann
(Fig. 85)

Oxychalepus Uhmann 1938a: 438. Type species: *Odontota proxima* Guérin-Méneville (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Deep medial sulcus present; slightly constricted behind eyes; projection present at base of antenna. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere XI



Figs. 84–92. Dorsal habitus. 84, *Odontota scapularis* (Olivier). 85, *Oxychalepus* sp. 86, *Oxyroplata* sp. 87, *Pentispa melanura* Chapuis. 88, *Physocoryna scabra* Guérin. 89, *Platocthispa emorsitans* (Baly). 90, *Probaenia* sp., profemur. 91, *Probaenia* sp. 92, *Spaethispa pulchella* (Suffrian).

sharply pointed at apex; III to XI laterally compressed; suture between antennomeres VII to XI very weak. *Pronotum:* Trapezoidal, widest at base; transverse basal impression present. *Elytron:* Lateral margin dentate; apical margin strongly dentate; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; 4 costae, 1, 2, and 4 complete, 3 visible at humerus and apex.

Host plants.—*Canavalia, Cymbosema, Dioclea, Mucuna, Phaseolus* (Fabaceae); *Inga* (Mimosaceae); *Cassia* (Caesalpiniaceae); *Solanum* (Solanaceae); *Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae); *Flagellaria* (Flagellariaceae); *Cocos* (Arecaceae); *Freycinetia, Pandanus* (Pandanaceae); *Pleomele* (Agavaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—12. Key to species: Staines (1996b), Nicaragua; Ramos (1998), Brazil.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Oxyroplata Uhmann
(Fig. 86)

Oxyroplata Uhmann 1937b: 454 (unavailable name, type species not designated).

Oxyroplata Uhmann 1940b: 143. Type species: *Uroplata bellicosa* Baly (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Medial sulcus present; frons strongly projecting. *Antenna:* 8-segmented, compressed, antennomeres sharply pointed; antennomere I subglobular, slightly compressed laterally; II transverse, shortest; III large, laterally compressed, almost as long as IV and V combined; IV to VII transverse, decreasing in width and length; VIII elongate, acutely pointed at apex. *Pronotum:* Longer than wide; widest at base; tooth present in anterior angle; basal impression present. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Elytron:* Lateral margin dentate, margined; apical margin laminate, strongly dentate, subcordate-emarginate; with 10 rows of punctures; 4 costae, 2 and 4 strongly elevated, 1 complete, 3 visible at base and apex.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—4.

Range.—Costa Rica to Peru.

Parvispa Uhmann

Parvispa Uhmann 1940b: 143. Type species: *Parvispa marmorata* Uhmann (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Medial sulcus deep, long; longitudinal carina present on each side of medial sulcus; vertex alutaceous; row of deep punctures present around eye. *Antenna:* 7-segmented; antennomeres I and II subglobular; III transverse; IV to VI as long as wide; VII hirsute club. *Pronotum:* As wide as long; margined on all sides; lateral margin bisinuate; longitudinal callus present; transverse basal depression present; large deep punctures present over entire surface. *Scutellum:* Quadrate, alutaceous. *Elytron:* Apex conjointly rounded; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate; costae 1 and 2 united on apical fifth; costa 2 not reaching union of 1 and 3; costae carinate, uniform in height, no depressions or interruptions; sutural margin elevated. *Legs:* Tarsomeres 3 deeply bilobed; 4 barely projecting beyond lobes of 3.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Bolivia.

Pentispa Chapuis
(Fig. 87)

Pentispa Chapuis 1875: 322. Type species: *Uroplata melanura* Chapuis (designated by Uhmann 1957b).

Penthispa Weise 1911: 52 [unjustified emendation].

Description.—*Head:* Small, globose; with 3 to 5 longitudinal sulci on vertex; eye slightly convex, large. *Antenna:* Short, robust, 8-segmented, apical 2 antennomeres thickened; antennomere I transverse, large; II transverse, smaller than I; III cylindrical, pitted; IV transverse, pitted; V to VII transverse, with setae; VIII elongate, setose, pointed at apex. *Pronotum:* Wider than long, widest at base, slightly constricted in middle; basal impression present; densely punctate. *Scutellum:* Subquadrate, transverse or square. *Elytron:* Oblong, slightly expanding apically; exterior apical angle rounded; lateral margin dentate; apical margin strongly dentate; with 8 rows of punctures, scutellar row present or absent; tricostate. *Venter:* Metasternum rounded anteriorly, slightly convex. *Legs:* Short, robust.

Host plants.—*Colea, Pithecoctenium* (Bignoniaceae); *Paullinia, Serjania* (Sapindaceae); *Baccharis, Clibadium, Elephantopus, Eupatorium, Verbesina, Vernonia* (Asteraceae); *Malpighia* (Malpighiaceae); *Chusquea* (Poaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—26. Key to species: Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Southern United States to Peru.

Physocoryna Guérin-Méneville
(Fig. 88)

Physocoryna Guérin-Méneville 1844: 279. Type species: *Physocoryna scabra* Guérin-Méneville (by monotypy).

Description.—Body elongate, attenuate. *Head:* Small, medial sulcus absent; vertex with triangular depression. *Antenna:* Very short, 7-segmented; antennomeres I to III moderate, similar in size, as wide as long or III slightly longer than I or II; IV–VI transverse; VII much wider, oval, with whorls of bristles, hirsute. *Pronotum:* Transverse; tooth present in anterior angle; tooth present on lateral margin; with irregular pits. *Elytron:* Parallel-sided, enlarged in exterior apical angle; lateral and apical margins serrate; apex almost truncate; surface with strong, confused punctures; puncture row 1 visible on basal ½, interrupted by tubercles; elytral sculpturing symmetrical. *Venter:* Prosternum broad. *Legs:* Short; tarsi wide, tarsomeres 1 short, 2 twice as large as 1, 3 as long as 1 and 2 combined, 4 slightly exceeds lobes of 3.

Host plants.—*Canavalia, Cymbosema, Dioclea, Phaseolus* (Fabaceae); *Stimatophyllum* (Malpighiaceae) (Staines 1999).

Described species.—3. Key to species: Staines (1999).

Range.—Nicaragua to Argentina.

Platocthispa Uhmann
(Fig. 89)

Platocthispa Uhmann 1939: 332 (unavailable name, type species not designated).
Platocthispa Uhmann 1940b: 144. Type species: *Odontota gregorii* Chapuis (by original designation).

Description.—Body flattened. *Head:* 3 parallel sulci between eyes; frons projecting. *Antenna:* 8-segmented, antennomeres transverse, apical antennomeres thickened, reaches to middle of elytra; antennomere I slightly compressed laterally; II shorter and narrower than I; III longer than IV and V, compressed laterally, tooth-like projection on outer apical margin; IV to VI compressed laterally, IV with small tooth; VII compressed laterally; VIII elongate, as long as V to VII combined. *Pronotum:* Wider than long; lateral margin evenly convergent from base to apex, margined laterally; tooth present in anterior angle; basal impression present; basal margin bisinuate; longitudinal sulcus present on disc. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Elytron:* Lateral margin dentate; apical margin more dentate, laminate; apex subcordate-emarginate; exterior apical angle rounded; with 8 rows of punctures, scutellar row absent; tricostate, costa 1 most elevated, 3 extends from humerus to middle of elytra. *Venter:* With 5 visible abdominal sterna.

Host plants.—*Cassia* (Caesalpiniaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995); *Piper* (Piperaceae); *Costus* (Zingiberaceae); *Calathea* (Marantaceae); *Ochroma* (Bombaceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described species.—7.

Range.—Southern United States to Peru.

Probaenia Weise
(Figs. 90–91)

Probaenia Weise 1904: 447. Type species: *Odontota crenata* Blanchard (designated by Monrós and Viana 1947).

Description.—Body elongate, rectangular. *Head:* Eye not prominent; clypeus triangular, smooth, edges margined, medial carina present. *Antenna:* 8-segmented. *Pronotum:* Trapezoidal, at base as wide as or slightly narrower than elytra, strongly narrowed behind anterior margin, conical. *Elytron:* Apical and lateral margins dentate; flat triangular lamina present in exterior apical angle; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; 4 costae; costae 3 and 4 united at apex. *Legs:* Profemur with 1 to 3 teeth on inner margin.

Host plants.—*Verbena* (Verbenaceae); *Igna* (Mimosaceae); *Rolandra, Verbesina, Vernonia* (Asteraceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995); *Mikania, Piptocarpha* (Asteraceae); *Arrabidaea* (Bignoniaceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described species.—45.

Range.—Nicaragua to Argentina.

Spaethispa Uhmann
(Fig. 92)

Spaethispa Uhmann 1939: 333. Type species: *Uroplata pulchella* Suffrian (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Vertex with 3 longitudinal sulci; clypeus transverse, with longitudinal lines. *Antenna:* 8-segmented; antennomere I subglobose; II transverse; III cylindrical; IV to VII transverse, wider than preceding; VII elongate, truncate at apex. *Pronotum:* Wider than long; margined laterally; tooth present in anterior angle; densely, coarsely punctate. *Scutellum:* Triangular. *Elytron:* Lateral margin dentate; apical margin more dentate; with 10 rows of punctures, additional puncture row present between interspace 3 and 4 behind middle; tricostate, costae weakly produced, sutural margin carinate.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Cuba.

Stenopodius Horn
(Figs. 93–94)

Stenopodius Horn 1883: 301. Type species: *Stenopodius flavidus* Horn (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Small; vertex not prominent; frons vertical; eye large, oval, facets numerous. *Antenna:* Clavate, short, extends a short way beyond apical margin of pronotum, 8-segmented; antennomere VIII oval, pointed at apex. *Pronotum:* Wider than long; in most species apex more or less prolonged (lobed) at middle and sinuate at each side; base wider than apex, broadly lobed, sinuate laterally, overlapping base of elytron, except in middle. *Scutellum:* Subquadrate; apex truncate, feebly arcuate or slightly emarginate. *Elytron:* Oblong-oval; about ½ longer than wide; parallel-sided and broadly rounded in apical ¼; lateral and apical margins more or less serrulate; 8 or 10 rows of large, circular punctures. *Legs:* Glabrous; metafemur slightly longer than tibia; tarsomeres not dilated, with pale setae beneath, first 3 tarsomeres subequal, 3 emarginate above, 4 as long as 1 to 3 combined; claws feebly arcuate.

Host plants.—*Althaea, Malva, Sphaeralcea* (Malvaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

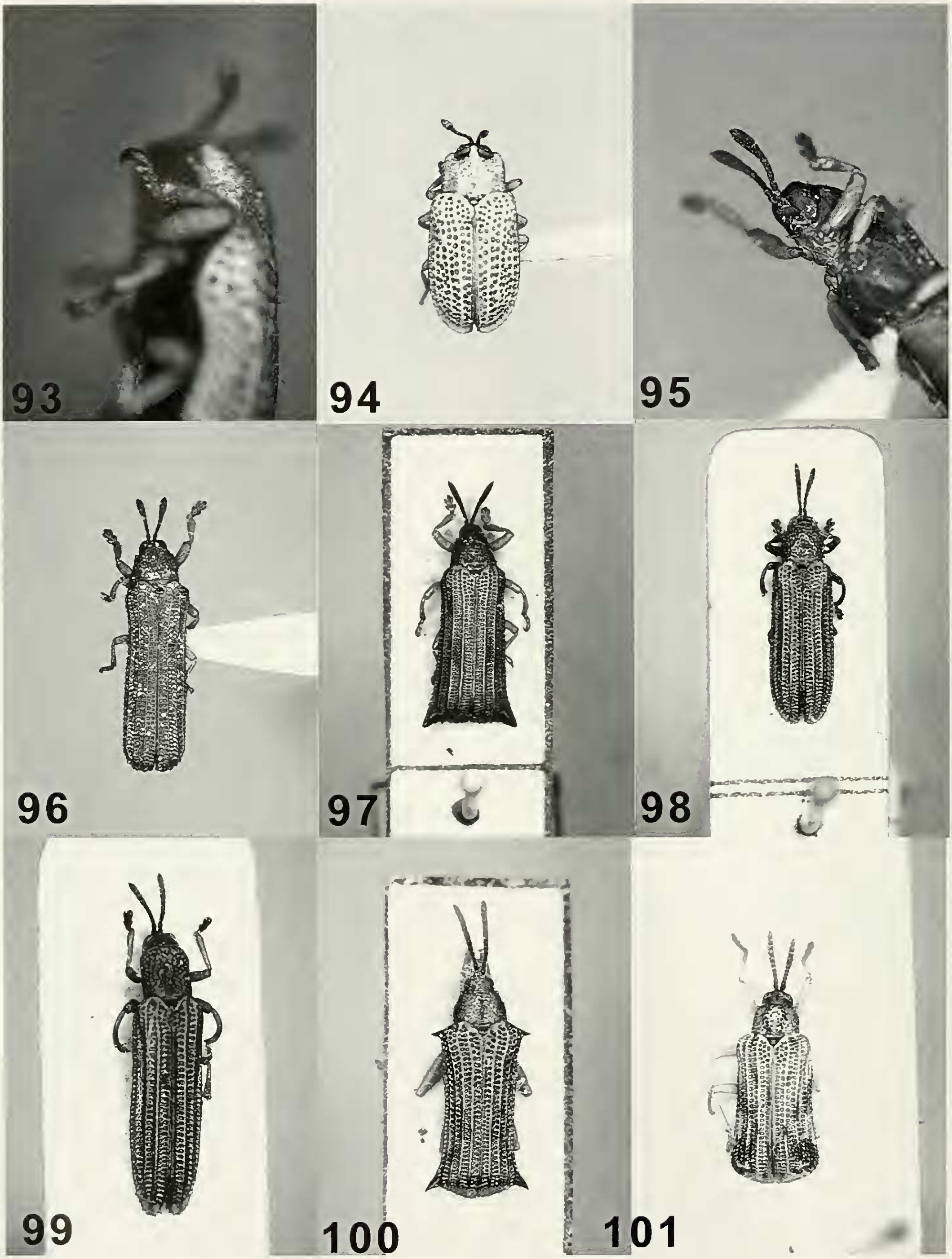
Described species.—7. Key to species: Blaisdell (1939), North America.

Range.—Canada to Mexico.

Sternocthispa Uhmann
(Figs. 95–96)

Sternocthispa Uhmann 1938b: 113. Type species: *Sternocthispa gracillima* Uhmann (by monotypy).

Description.—*Head:* Trisulcate; micropunctate. *Antenna:* 7-segmented; antennomere I transverse; II and III cylindrical, subequal in length; IV to VI transverse; VII



Figs. 93–101. Dorsal habitus. 93, *Stenopodius flavidus* Horn, tarsi. 94, *Stenopodius flavidus*. 95, *Sternocthispa gracillima* Uhmann, prosternum. 96, *Sternocthispa gracillima*. 97, *Sternolispa nigrohumeralis* (Pic). 98, *Sternostena* sp. 99, *Sternostenoides daguerrei* Monrós and Viana. 100, *Stethispa* sp. 101, *Sumitrosus rosea* (Weber).

enlarged, hirsute club, nearly as long as I to VI combined, pointed at apex. *Pronotum:* As wide as long, convex; lateral margin sinuate; tooth present in anterior angle; medial carina present; with large, shallow punctures; surface distinctly micropunctate; basal impression present. *Scutellum:* Quadrate; micropunctate. *Elytron:* At base much wider than pronotum, elongate, parallel-sided; lateral margin serrate; apical margin dentate, laminate; exterior apical angle rounded; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate; costa 1 more elevated on apical ½; 2 and 3 elevated for entire length. *Legs:* Apical tarsomeres with two claws; small tooth present at base of each tarsal claw; femora punctate. *Venter:* Prosternum produced, partially concealing mouth; 5 visible abdominal sterna.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Brazil.

Sternoplispa Uhmann
(Fig. 97)

Sternoplispa Uhmann 1935d: 237 (unavailable name, type species not designated).

Sternoplispa Uhmann 1940b: 144. Type species: *Sternoplispa triformis* Uhmann (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Vertex with small triangular depression, impunctate; medial sulcus present. *Antenna:* 10-segmented; antennomere I subglobose; II and III cylindrical; IV to VI transverse, narrower than preceding; VII to IX transverse, wider than preceding; X pointed at apex. *Pronotum:* Longer than wide, convex; basal impression present. *Scutellum:* Rounded at apex. *Elytron:* Lateral margin dentate; triangular tooth present on external apical angle; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate. *Venter:* Prosternum projecting forward, with two blunt teeth present on anterior margin.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—7. Key to species: Uhmann (1948).

Range.—Brazil to Argentina.

Sternostena Weise
(Fig. 98)

Sternostena Weise 1910: 120. Type species: *Charistena basalis* Baly (designated by Monrós and Viana 1947).

Description.—Body elongate, almost cylindrical. *Head:* Small, elongate; interocular area with some markings; antenna inserted into anterior of head. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere I robust, longer than wide; II longer, more slender than I; III longest, more slender than II; IV to VI similar, shorter than II; VII to XI somewhat thickened, more closely united than others. *Pronotum:* Slightly longer than wide; lateral margin curved. *Scutellum:* Quadrate, angle rounded. *Elytron:* Elongate, subparallel; apical denticulation irregular; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate. *Legs:* Short, relatively robust; mesotibia curved. *Venter:* Prosternum projecting forward, covering part of mouth.

Host plant.—*Paspalum* (Poaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—7. Key to species: Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina.

Range.—Costa Rica to Argentina.

Sternostenoides Monrós and Viana
(Fig. 99)

Sternostenoides Monrós and Viana 1947: 267. Type species: *Sternostenoides daguerrei* Monrós and Viana (by monotypy).

Description.—Body elongate, subcylindrical. *Head:* Medial sulcus faint; frons punctate; clypeus finely punctate, with longitudinal carina. *Antenna:* 10-segmented; antennomeres I and II similar, wider than the next three; III to V lengthened; VI shorter and wider than V; VII to X thicker than rest, forming a poorly defined club. *Pronotum:* Narrower than elytra, cylindrical; parallel-sided, slightly elongate; irregularly punctate. *Scutellum:* Quadrangular. *Elytron:* Lateral and apical margins finely dentate; apex conjointly rounded; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate, united on apical 1/5. *Legs:* Mesotibia strongly curved; mesofemur with short spine. *Venter:* Prosternum with short median plate on anterior margin.

Host plant.—Unknown.

Described species.—1.

Range.—Argentina.

Stethispa Baly
(Fig. 100)

Stethispa Baly 1864: 265. Type species: *Stethispa bonvouloirii* Baly (by original designation).

Description.—Body elongate. *Head:* Clypeus transverse, rarely triangular, frequently expanding to base of antenna. *Antenna:* Short, 11-segmented, filiform; apical 5 antennomeres thickened, longer than preceding. *Pronotum:* Conical or rounded laterally; narrowing anteriorly. *Scutellum:* Transverse, narrowing behind, rounded at apex. *Elytron:* Elongate, rectangular; humerus with outward directed spine; strongly pointed tooth present on exterior apical angle; with 10 rows of punctures, scutellar row present or absent; 4 costae. *Venter:* Suture between first 2 abdominal sterna obscure in middle. *Legs:* Tarsal claws divergent.

Host plants.—*Coccoloba, Ruprechtia* (Polygonaceae); *Aristolochia* (Aristolochiaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—18. Key to species: Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina.

Range.—Costa Rica to Argentina.

Sumitrosis Butte
(Fig. 101)

Sumitrosis Butte 1969: 13. Replacement name for *Anoplitis* Chapuis 1875: 316 (preoccupied by *Anoplitis* Kirby 1837). Type species: *Hispa rosea* Weber (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Slightly wider than long; vertex finely granulose with deep medial sulcus; frontal carina feeble, joining clypeal base; clypeus feebly transverse. *Antenna:* 11-segmented. *Pronotum:* transverse; lateral margin obtusely subangulate at middle and feebly narrowing towards apex and obliquely more or less so towards base; transversely convex; basal impression present or absent. *Elytron:* Elongate-ovate; lateral margin serrulate or not; apex conjointly, distinctly rounded; with 8 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; tricostate.

Host plants.—*Amorpha, Amphicarpaea, Cajanus, Canavalia, Desmodium, Dolichos, Glycine, Lespedeza, Meibomia, Phaseolus, Pueraria, Robinia, Strophostyles* (Fabaceae); *Potentilla* (Rosaceae); *Cassia* (Caesalpiniaceae); *Celastrus* (Celastraceae); *Aster, Eupatorium, Helianthus, Rudbeckia, Solidago, Veronia, Wedelia* (Asteraceae); *Cyrilla* (Cyrillaceae); *Laportea* (Urticaceae); *Chenopodium* (Chenopodiaceae); *Bambusa, Chusquea, Lasiacis* (Poaceae); *Quercus* (Fagaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995); *Heliconia* (Musaceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

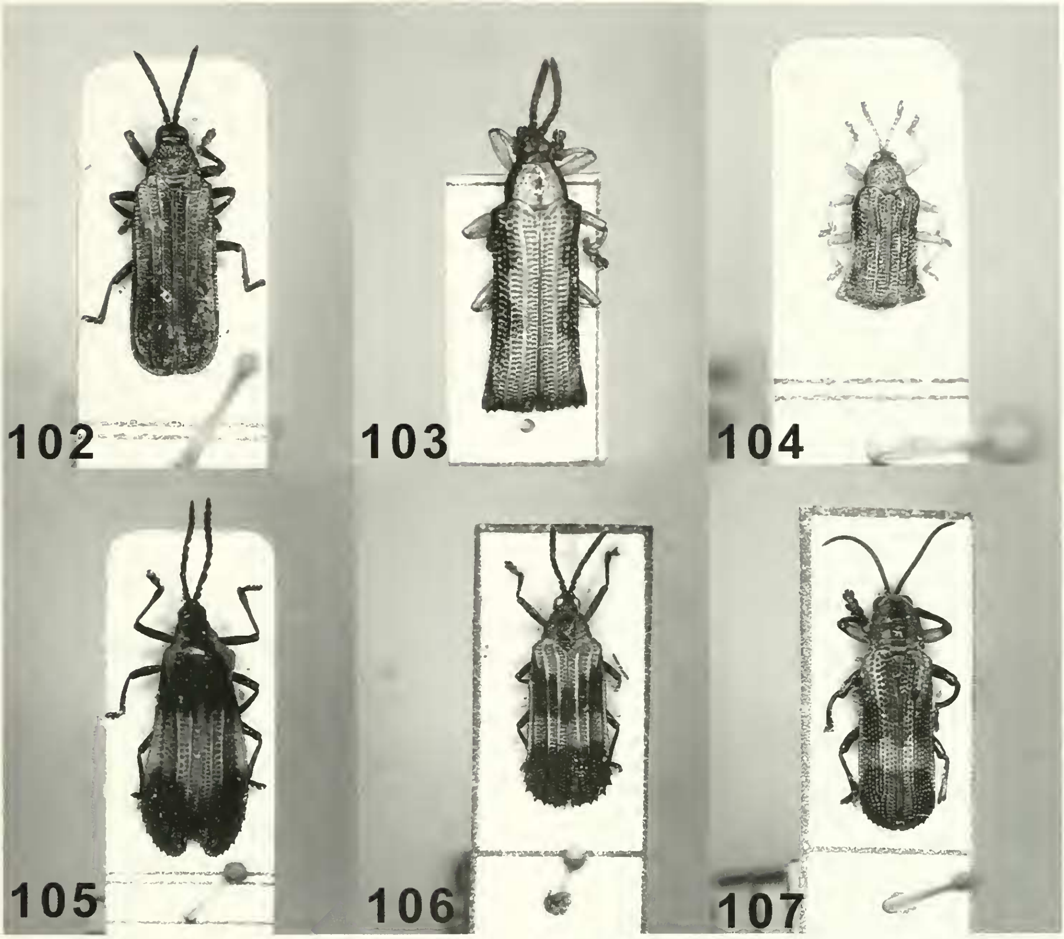
Described species.—58. Key to species: Butte (1969), North America; Staines (1990), Argentina; Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Canada to Argentina.

Temnochalepus Uhmann
(Fig. 102)

Temnochalepus Uhmann 1935a: 56. Type species: *Odontota lugubris* Chapuis (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Clypeus hardly granulose, with medial carina which is prolonged into a deep interocular sulcus; sharp postocular constriction present; projection present at base of antenna. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomeres I to II cylindrical, II shorter and narrower than I; III longer than I or II; IV to VI transverse, decreasing in length; VII to X transverse, slightly compressed laterally; XI rounded at apex. *Pronotum:* Wider than long, widest at base; small tooth present in anterior angle; transverse basal impression present; densely



Figs. 102–107. Dorsal habitus. 102, *Temnochalepus imitans* Uhmann. 103, *Temnocthispa truncata* (F.). 104, *Uroplata* sp. 105, *Xenochalepus* (*s. str.*) sp. 106, *Xenochalepus* (*Neochalepus*) *medius* (Chapuis). 107, *Hispoleptis diluta* (Guérin).

punctate. *Elytron:* Lateral margin smooth; apical margin scarcely denticulate; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row; 4 costae, 1, 2, and 4 well developed; costa 3 visible at humerus and apex or totally absent.

Host plants.—*Panicum, Pharus* (Poaceae); *Commelina* (Commelinaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—4. Key to species: Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina.

Range.—Brazil to Argentina.

Temnocthispa Uhmann
(Fig. 103)

Temnocthispa Uhmann 1939: 331 (unavailable name, type species not designated).

Temnocthispa Uhmann 1940b: 144. Type species: *Hispa truncata* Fabricius (by original designation).

Description.—*Head:* Medial sulcus present; sulcus present on inner margin of eye. *Antenna:* Antennomere I subglobose, slightly compressed laterally; II to VII transverse, III longer than II; VIII elongate club, pointed at apex. *Pronotum:* Much narrower than base of elytra; slightly constricted behind head; tooth present in anterior angle; lateral margin curved. *Scutellum:* Quadrate. *Elytron:* Lateral and apical margins dentate; with 8 regular puncture rows plus scutellar row; additional puncture row present on apical ½; tricostate, costae 1 and 2 more elevated than 3. *Legs:* Femora or pro- and mesofemora toothed; tarsal claws without tooth.

Host plants.—Unknown.

Described species.—3.

Range.—French Guyana to Ecuador.

Uroplata Chevrolat
(Fig. 104)

Uroplata Chevrolat 1837: 389. Type species: *Uroplata mucronata* Olivier (designated by White 1988).

Codiohispa Maulik 1930: 48. Type species: *Codiohispa anonicola* Maulik (by monotypy); Uhmann 1957b (synonymy).

Mimuroplata Pic 1933: 389. Type species: *Mimuroplata irregularis* Pic (by monotypy); Monrós and Viana 1947 (synonymy).

Plicatopalpa Pic 1932: 29. Type species: *Plicatopalpa irregularis* Pic (by monotypy). **New synonomy.**

Description.—*Head:* Oblong, rounded; vertex smooth or with no sulci. *Antenna:* 8-segmented; antennomeres VII and VIII with whorls of golden setae. *Pronotum:* Varying in form, at base narrower than elytra; lateral margin more or less rounded; disc frequently with 3 longitudinal vittae. *Scutellum:* Transverse. *Elytron:* With 10 rows of punctures, scutellar row present or absent; 4 costae, 3 and 4 united on apex; 3 interrupted. *Legs:* Moderately long; protibia occasionally with a tooth; empodium present between tarsal claws.

Host plants.—*Annona, Rollinia* (Annonaceae); *Baccharis, Clibadium, Elephantopus, Eupatorium, Rolandra, Vernonia, Wedelia* (Asteraceae); *Banisteria, Malpighia* (Malpighiaceae); *Lantana, Lippa, Verbena* (Verbenaceae); *Caesarea* (Vivianaceae); *Arrabidaea, Bignonia, Colea, Pithecoctenium* (Bignoniaceae); *Calopogonium* (Fabaceae); *Aristolochia* (Aristolochiaceae); *Althaea, Sida* (Malvaceae); *Ocotea* (Lauraceae); *Panicum* (Poaceae); Acanthaceae (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995); *Inga* (Mimosaceae); *Gouania* (Rhamnaceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described species.—88. Key to species: Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Mexico to Argentina.

Xenochalepus Weise
(Fig. 105)

Xenochalepus Weise 1910: 136. Type species: *Odontota omogera* Crotch (designated by Butte 1968a).

Hemichalepus Spaeth 1937: 147 (unavailable name, type species not designated).

Hemichalepus Uhmann 1957b: 94. Type species: *Odontota haroldi* Chapuis (by original designation); Staines and Riley 1994 (synonymy).

Description.—*Head:* Slightly wider than long; vertex sulcate; longitudinal carina between antenna reaching base of clypeus; clypeus large; labrum prominent, wider than long; outer margin of mandible rather broadly and evenly arcuate; eye convex, elongate-oval. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; antennomere I incrassate. *Pronotum:* Wider than long; lateral margin bisinuate, angulate at middle; transversely convex; slight basal impression with transverse carina present. *Elytron:* Elongate-oval; apex conjointly rounded, deeply subquadrate-emarginate at suture; lateral and apical margins serrulate; with 10 rows of punctures plus scutellar row. *Legs:* Last tarsomeres produced between bases of claws into a narrow triangular, truncate process. *Venter:* Abdomen sparsely micropunctate; apex of sternite 5 slightly emarginate; generally sternite 5 of female with small irregular patch of setae on both sides of central elevation, in male patch of setae scarcely perceptible.

Host plants.—*Theobroma* (Sterculiaceae); *Bambusa, Panicum, Saccharum, Zea* (Poaceae); *Canavalia, Cymbosema, Dioclea, Dolichos, Faba, Glycine, Lathyrus, Mucuna, Nissolia, Phaseolus, Vigna* (Fabaceae); *Inga* (Mimosaceae); *Urera* (Urticaceae); *Schubertia* (Malvaceae); *Prunus* (Rosaceae); *Celtis* (Ulmaceae) (Jolivet and

Hawkeswood 1995); *Cecropia, Coussapoa, Pourouma* (Cecropiaceae); *Anthurium* (Araceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

Described species.—26. Key to species: Uhmann (1938a), key to species groups: Monrós and Viana (1947), Argentina; Butte (1968a), North America; Staines (1996b), Nicaragua.

Range.—Southern United States to Argentina.

Xenochalepus (*Neochalepus* Staines and Riley)
(Fig. 106)

Xenochalepus (*Neochalepus*) Staines and Riley 1994: 219. Type species: *Odontota medius* Chapuis (by original designation).

Description.—As in *Xenochalepus* (s. str.) except differing in development of elytral intervals and shape of mesosternum as follows: Elytron with intervals 2, 4, and 8 costate, other intervals not developed or, in some species, interval 6 raised near base and again apically; mesosternum between mesocoxae clearly transverse.

Host plants.—*Olyra, Oryza* (Poaceae); *Lathyrus, Mucuna, Nissolia, Phaseolus, Robinia, Wisteria* (Fabaceae); *Inga* (Mimosaceae); *Bauhinia* (Caesalpiniaceae); *Ipomoea* (Convolvulaceae) (Uhmann 1938a, Monrós and Viana 1947).

Described species.—64. Key to species: Spaeth (1937).

Range.—Southern United States to Argentina.

TRIBE HISPOLEPTINI CHAPUIS 1875: 283

Type genus.—*Hispoleptis* Baly.

Description.—*Head:* Clypeus obscure. *Antenna:* 11-segmented; filiform, apical 4 antennomeres similar to preceding; at least apical portion compressed laterally. *Pronotum:* Nearly quadrate, narrowing apically. *Elytron:* Elongate, subparallel; puncture rows strongly impressed.

Hispoleptis Baly
(Fig. 107)

Hispoleptis Baly 1864: 262. Type species: *Promecotheca diluta* Guérin-Méneville (by original designation).

Description.—Moderately elongate, with patterns of black and yellow or reddish. *Head:* Vertex impunctate; interantennal carina distinct, bluntly pointed; eye transverse, narrowed behind. *Antenna:* Filiform, more or less compressed apically; antennomere I subglobular; II very small; III longest; IV to X progressively decreasing in length; XI longer than X; III to XI with fine longitudinal carinae; apical 4 antennomeres with deep longitudinal depression on outer side. *Pronotum:* Almost as long as wide, more or less narrowing apically; at base almost straight, margined and transversely impressed; margined laterally. *Scutellum:* Impunctate. *Elytron:* At humeri wider than pronotum, elongate, subparallel; deeply punctate; dentate apically; no costae. *Legs:* Procoxae closer together than meso- or metacoxae; mesotrochanter with sharp projection; femora progressively less incrassate from anterior to posterior; protibia with interior tuft of setae; mesotibia curved, with inner apical tooth; pro- and metatibiae straight, without teeth; first tarsomere of prolegs asymmetrical and much wider than on other tarsi; tarsomeres 2 and 3 with longitudinal medial depression on all legs. *Venter:* Prosternum projecting in front in middle, transversely concave between coxae; abdominal sterna 1 and 2 connate, suture distinct; all sterna with impressions laterally.

Host plants.—*Cocos, Elaeis* (Arecaceae) (Jolivet and Hawkeswood 1995).

Described species.—4. Key to species: Aslam (1965).

Range.—French Guyana to Brazil.

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